State Librarian

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LVIII—NO 3,003 | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1893. | NEW SERIES—VOL. X—NO. 544

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 14, 1893.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The Virginia Silver association orders 10,000 copies of Senator Vance's speech.

A cut in the salaries of Richmond and Danville railroad men has been made. The cut only affects those who receive $100 or more per month.

Dr. Wm. J. Battle has been elected to the chair of Greek in the University of Texas. He has resigned the position of assistant in the Latin department of the University of Chicago.

Banks and mills are resuming. Carnegies mills resume and give employment to 3000 men. Mills at Lawrence, Mass., also resume and furnish work to over 2,000 men. And yet the Sherman law is not repealed.

A conference of the Epworth Leagues of North Carolina convenes at Durham, October 6th, 7th and 8th. Each league is entitled to two delegates. Entertainment will be provided for all delegates sending notice in advance to Mr. J. S. Bass.

Of the 80,000,000 cotton spindles in the world America has 15,000,000 one-sixth of which are in the South. The day will come when the South will manufacture most of the cotton she grows and then she will be one of the richest sections of the world.

The Springfield (Mass.) Union remarks that it may interest people who love to warble those sweet and inspiring ditties, "My Sweetheart's a Man in the Moon," and 'Daddy Wouldn't Buy Me a Bow now," to know that their author is now in prison as a confirmed drunkard.

It is the New York World which is responsible for the theory that Theodore Thomas has been forced to abandon Chicago because he turned his back "when one of her citizens asked him whether he considered Wagner greater as a composer than he was as a builder of drawing-room cars."

During the past five weeks $34,000,000 worth of gold has been shipped into the United States. During the same time $20,000,000 have been added to the national bank circulation, making a total increase in the money of the country of $50,000,000 in five weeks. At this rate good times ought return, and quickly. too, if money is what is needed.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch sends the following: "Some of the Virginia and North Carolina members have it pretty straight from headquarters that the President will make no more appointments of importance until after the Senate disposes of the pending financial bill. If this be true some of the aspirants will have to wait quite a time, as the indications are that the obstructionists in the Senate will hold out for several weeks at least."

It is understood, says the Winston Sentinel, that J. B. Hussey is the Winston Republican's special Washington correspondent. Hussey is also charged with writing for the Third party press of North Carolina. He was editor of the Greensboro Patriot for several years and was then considered a Democrat. He has been residing in Washington since he left Greensboro. We warn people against accepting as true what he writes, it is animated by malice caused by disappointment.

Col. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, grand nephew of the great Napoleon, was born in Baltimore in 1830. He died the other day in Massachusetts. His grandfather Jerome married the beautiful Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, whom he deserted. He was educated at West Point, served on the frontier, served in the French army, and against Russia in 1854-'55 as engineer at Balaklava, Inkermann, Tehersia, and the siege of Sebastapol, for all of which distinguished active services he was decorated by the Sultan of Turkey with the Medjidie Order, made knight of the Legion of Honor of France, and received the Crimean medal from the Queen of England.

In the number of cotton mills in this State, says the Wilmington Messenger, Gaston leads with 19. Next comes Alamance with 18. Randolph is third with 16. Then comes Mecklenburg with 11, Richmond with 9, Cleveland with 7, and Cumberland and Guilford with 6 each. Eight counties alone have 92 mills. Iredell, Lincoln, Durham and Surry have 5 each. Cabarrus, Montgomery and Rowan have 4 each. Then there are other counties with three, two and one each. New Hanover shows up with one. If we counted correctly there are 154 in all. We did not count the miscellaneous mills, factories, etc., but by estimate there are about 770. There are 210 plug, smoking, cigar and cigarette factories.

The German sydicate that owns the beet sugar works in the States of Nebraska, Oregon, California and Utah, have invited Congressman Alexander, says the Charlotte Democrat, to make a personal inspection of the works and to look into the manner of the cultivation of the beet. They propose, in case he thinks the beet could be profitably grown in this State, to furnish him for distribution to the farmers a ton and a half seed. Their only condition will be that each farmer will make them a report of the number of pounds of beets grown per acre, and furnish one dozen beets for analysis. If the experiment proves successful, the syndicate guarantees to build any number of beet sugar factories in this State. Mr. Alexander will make the desired inspection and his report will be eagerly awaited.

The President last week sent to the Senate the following nominations: Theodore Runyon, of New Jersey, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany; Albert S. Willis, of Kentucky, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Hawaiian Islands; Henry M. Smythe, of Virginia to be Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Hayti; Ellis Mills, of Virginia, to be Consul General at Honolulu; M. S. Carroll, of Maryland, to be Consul General at Dresden, Germany. United States Consuls—George J. Willis, of Georgia, at Ports Stanley and St. Thomas, Canada; John Robley, Texas, at Acapulco, Mex.; Henry R. D. MacIver, of New York, at Denia, Spain; George Keenan, of Wisconsin, at Keil, Germany; Henry C. C. Astwood, of New York, at Calais, France; Leopold Moore, of New York, at St. Christopher, W. I.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

New York citizens have subscribed $1,649 to the Sea Islands sufferers. ——Two Hopkinsville, Ky, policemen settle an old feud with pistols. One is dead and the other will die. ——Andy Johnson, a famous desperado of Missouri, who had joined the church, has returned to his wicked ways and burned a neighbors saw mill. ——Three men were killed in a dispute about a corn-cob pipe.—— The Alabama convict commissioners will erect factories in which to work the penitentiary convicts. ——The steamship New York wins in the race with the White Star liner Teutonic from New York to Queenstown. ——Not an idle operative is to be found in Clyde, Phœnix or Natick, R. I. ——The Virginia Prohibition State convention nominated Col. J. R. Miller, of Pulaski county, for Governor. ——The Louisville and Nashville road will handle free of charge donations for the Atlantic coast sufferers. ——Jas. M. Pennock, arrested near the scene of the Fresno train robbery, was identified by the engineer as he climbed over the tender. ——The People's party of Massachusetts in convention nominate a full State ticket. ——Great excitement is reported at Stokes still, on Seventeen Mile creek, Coffee county, Georgia. A large number of citizens, says a special, armed, are scouring the country for a brutal negro, reported to have two white girls in captivity who are being horribly treated by him. One of them escaped and made her way to the house of a widow woman and told her story. She said she and her sister had been stolen from their parents by the negro and were forced to beg for him and submit to his wishes. The negro entered the widows' house, captured the girl and after beating her cruelly forced her to accompany him by threatening to kill her. Blood hounds have been secured and every effort is being made to find the girls and capture the negro. —— The State University opened with 300 students and 100 more are expected to arrive. ——The Treasury Department orders internal revenue officials to find out the amount of certificates of deposits issued by banks in their districts circulating as money and report the amounts so that the 10 per cent. tax may be assessed. Whether clearing house certificates are taxable is a question to be decided. ——Near Arlington, Ga., desperadoes fired into the house of Gus Cooper and, later, meet and kill three of his tenants on the public road. ——The schooner Jonathan May went to pieces eighty miles from Frying Pan shoals during the recent storm and her crew were rescued a day or two after from a raft by the Anna E. Valentine. ——A head-on railroad collision occurred near Chicago in which twelve persons were killed and as many more wounded. The responsibility lies between the train despatchers and telegraph operators. ——The striking miners in Yorkshire, England, have become very violent. They have destroyed much property and defeated the police once or twice. Dragoons are out scouting for rioters and many have been injured in encounters with the troops. ——Over 200 Mecca pilgrims died on the steamer Etna. ——A charwoman of the House of Commons is said to have died recently of cholera. There is much uneasiness in London. ——The Brazilian Government has cut off all general telegraphic communication with Europe. ——The Brazilian naval squadron has revolted. The government can not prevent the bombardment of Rio de Janeiro. ——The cashier of the Bank of Minneapolis committed suicide. His accounts were correct. ——The Augusta, Ga., banks are ready to pay all cotton drafts. ——The House of Lords rejected the Irish Home Rule bill. —— The New York Maritime Exchange contributed $678 to the South Carolina destitute.—— The Carnegie works at Duquesne, Penn., opened Monday. —— Lexington, N. C., has just completed a large cotton factory. The operators are all North Carolinians. ——D. N. Bennett, of Norwood, Stanly county, has been appointed director of the penitentiary, vice F. S. Spruill, of Louisburg, resigned.—— Mr. A. F. Johnson, of Clinton, has received a letter from parties in Columbus, Ohio, wishing to purchase sweet potatoes by the car load. ——W. A. Bailey, an ex-sheriff of Davie, is charged with whiskey irregularities against the government, and 11,000 gallons of his liquor has been seized ——Col. R. M. Moore, special agent of the United States Treasury Department, has just received information from the border that the exodus of Chinese from Mexico into the United States continues unabated and the frontier of Mexico throngs with Celestials who are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to cross the Rio Grande. The smuggling of the unwelcome foreigners into the country is worked so smoothly that comparatively few of them are captured. During the past three months only about forty have been apprehended and are in jail at San Antonio. ——At Dunlap station, about thirty miles from Chattanooga, LaFayette Grimes was murdered from ambush. The old man had been whipped by white caps last week and had procured the arrest of the white cappers. In order to prevent him from appearing as a witness against them, the white caps lay in wait with a shot gun and riddled his body as he passed at a late hour. The officers are not very anxious to run across the murders, as they are regarded with much fear. ——W. A. Baity and Bro., of Winston, dealers in shoes and gents' furnishings, have assigned—the second time within a year. The amount due preferred creditors is $3,300. ——Little Sadie Wood, near Newbern, was burned to death while trying to revive a fire with coal oil. ——English and Continental physicians are coming to America to personally investigate the Amiek cure of consumption. ——The Raleigh cotton buyers say they are ready to buy all the cotton offered on their market. —— The Citizen's Permanent Relief committee, of Philadelphia, appropriated $5,000 to the South Carolina sufferers. ——A Nottaway county, Va., family feud ends in the mortal wounding of Richard Clay by his uncle-in-law, A. W. Hawks. ——Dispatches from various points in Louisiana say that violent rain and wind storms have done much damage to crops. ——The failures in the United States for last week were 223 against 385 last week, and 430 the week before. ——Scott & Edwards, of Sanford, have assigned. ——The new revenue collector of this district will have 120 appointments to make. ——The child of a Franklin man was bitten by a snake in a storm pit. ——Secretary Grosham has telegraphed Minister Thompson, supposed to be now at Rio Janeiro, instructing him to protest against the suspension of telegraphic communication.

Vance on Unconditional Repeal.

FULL TEXT OF HIS RECENT SPEECH.

The Senate having under consideration the bill (H. R. 1.) to repeal a part of an act approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes"—

MR. VANCE said:

Mr. President: The metallic money of the world is estimated at about $7,500,000,000. About one-half of this is silver, which is full legal-tender money, and in addition thereto there is about $550,000,000 of subsidiary silver in use in the different nations of the world. This money is the means by which the world's exchanges are effected and their values measured. It is needless to say that the great law of supply and demand has operation and effect in regard to this money, as in regard to everything else. When money is abundant prices are high; when money is scarce the prices of all products are low. Therefore, he that increases the abundance of money benefits production and enhances prices and wages, and he that contracts or diminishes the amount of this money depreciates everything which is for sale, including wages, though by reason of combinations and defensive measures in many parts of the world wages are affected less than products.

The effect upon the condition and well-being of mankind which would follow the destruction of one-half of this currency—it is impossible accurately to describe. The imagination of a poet would be required to portray its misery; and only he who wandered through the horror-laden masses of the Inferno, or he that exulting in still sublimer song portrayed the wretchedness of man's disobedience and fall, could adequately set forth the evil, the suffering, and the sorrow which would come to mankind if their wages and the prices of all their products were decreased in the proportion that would follow the destruction of one-half of the world's money. Yet, this process of destruction has been going on quietly since 1872, the result of which we see in prices lower in many things than have ever been known within the memory of man.

Great Britain led off in the demonetization of silver so early as 1816, in consequence, as is said, of her great debts to the Jew Rothschilds, to meet which she made gold her only standard of money, reducing silver to subsidiary circulation. After the great Franco-Prussian war Germany was induced to adopt the gold standard. So great then became the pressure upon adjoining nations that the Latin Union, which had been formed for the purpose of maintaining silver within the boundaries of France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, and Greece, were compelled to cease coining silver and devote all their efforts to the maintainance of that which they had coined. About the same time the United States ceased coining, by a fraud in legislation, when silver, which at that moment was at a premium over gold, began to decline, and has continued to decline ever since.

In 1878 the indignation of the people forced its remonetization, and under the operation of the Bland law, coinage was resumed at a rate of not less than $2,000,000 a month and not more than $4,000,000, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. Of course, this discretion was exercised against silver, as it always has been, and only $2,000,000 a month was coined; but it stayed the downward course of silver, and the common people received it gladly.

At the beginning of this year, 1893, it was coined for legal-tender purposes in none of the leading commercial nations of the European world, to but a limited extent in the United States, and in India it was coined freely. It is remarkable that in the United States and in Germany in 1873, when it was demonetized, silver was at a premium; and in 1816, when Great Britain demonetized it, it was likewise at a premium.

In June of this year the British-India council, anticipating, as was said, the action of the Government of the United States in repealing the Sherman law, which it was supposed would render silver next to worthless, suddenly stopped the coinage of the silver rupee, and announced that the government would itself coin limited quantities, as the public needs might require. Then the effort to have the coinage altogether stopped in the United States began, aided by the influence of the money-eyed power of all the world and our own Government.

Silver lives now, so to speak, only in the United States—here among the people who recognized it as money when they established their constitutional form of government it makes its last stand. If its coinage is stopped now, it ceases to live throughout the commercial nations of the earth, and drops out of sight. The repeal of the Sherman law, without any substitute providing for the continued coinage of silver, is the end of silver money for this generation, except as subsidiary coin, unless, indeed, a great revolution of the people should restore it, as was done after the fraudulent demonetization of 1873.

Then the trouble of the defenceless begins; the glory of the capitalist is exalted; the fatness of the usurer waxeth, and woe be unto him who is in debt! One-half of the money of the world being destroyed, the exchanges of the world's productions among its inhabitants devolves upon the other half—the price of the remaining money, gold, goes up—that is to say, the price of every product and every day's work goes down. Let no man doubt that this movement is the result of a conspiracy, a combination among the money-holders of the world. Our own Secretary of the Treasury has said so. It has been announced again and again in the British House of Commons, and I have nowhere seen it denied.

The intent of this combination is to increase the value of the gold in the hands of those who hold it, and to increase the values of all securities, personal and governmental, by making them payable in gold, which are likewise held by these conspirators. The method of attack on this last remaining stronghold of silver was by the creation of a panic. The only statutory enactment which binds us to the use of silver and makes us a bimetallic people is what is known as the Sherman law. Under the operation of this law, 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month was required to be purchased and coined until the 1st of July, 1891, after which time only so much was to be coined as was necessary to redeem the notes issued for its purchase.

These were called Treasury notes, and any technically intelligent man would naturally suppose that when a law required the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes in payment thereof, and provided for the coining of that bullion into silver dollars for the purpose of redeeming those notes, payable in either gold or silver at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, it was meant for him to exercise that discretion in favor of silver, when the interest of the public and the condition of the Treasury required it. It was construed differently, and parties would procure those Treasury notes and present them to the Treasury, where they were invariably redeemed in gold.

This gold was shipped abroad in many cases, because a scramble was going on in Europe for gold. The demonetization of silver had already produced its inevitable effect, and the gold supply was not sufficient for those communities; hence, much was shipped from this country—mostly obtained by the means of Treasury notes. It is quite true that it could have been obtained just as easily by the presentation of greenbacks, by the presentation of gold certificates, by the presentation of bonds or the coupons upon the said bonds, or by the presentation of national bank notes. In fact, there was not an obligation of the Government outstanding but was reducible to gold.

Yet these men who were desirous of creating a panic chose to attribute the departure of gold alone to the Sherman law, and with loud-mouthed clamor they declared there was danger of the Government being reduced to a silver basis and discharging its obligations in silver coin. Some foreigners believed this, and sent over a few of our securities and put them upon the market for realization. This created such alarm among those who held these securities and feared for their margins, that the clamor, which began in a false pretense, ended in a howl of real terror. Their deposits were rapidly withdrawn and they justly suffered. They brought such pressure to bear upon the President as induced him to call an extra session of Congress in the dog days for the simple and sole purpose of repealing this law.

In the midst of this clamor it was ascertained that we had largely overtraded and the balance was against us in Europe, which caused the gold to go out; and so soon as wheat and cotton began to pour into the market the tide was turned, and the gold began to come back and continues to come back to this day. But, determined to pursue their warfare for the demonetization of silver, and enable them to refute the arguments which the gold coming in every day furnished, they put the necessity for the repeal of the law upon the fact that they had lost "confidence;" that there was a want of confidence in the ability and disposition of the Government to pay its debts in gold; whereas it was only the depositors who had lost confidence in the banks.

Those of New York being parties to the conspiracy, of course contracted their circulation, refused money on the usual terms, which caused the stopping of some factories and the stagnation of some business enterprises, and some distress among small dealers and workingmen. Never was there a more senseless clamor or a more criminal disturbance of public confidence. Every dollar of our currency that we had before was still here, and the Sherman law was adding to it at the rate of $50,000,000 per annum; in fact, one speaker in the House of Representatives, more candid than the rest, declared that the want of confidence was produced by a too great abundance of money and not by a scarcity.

When the danger of resorting to the gold standard was pointed out by showing that the production of gold is slightly decreasing, and not near keeping pace with the increasing demands of commerce and population, we were told that although the amount of gold produced from the earth was not increasing, that there was an extraordinary amount of it held in private hands in Europe and America. That tells the whole story—the decreasing supply, and the extraordinary holdings in the hands of the conspirators—silver, the only rival of gold, being wiped out, the world would be at the mercy of those who held the yellow metal. And so the attempt is now made to give the finishing touch to silver by this panic, more fraudulent than was the legislation of 1873; and, though $40,000,000 of gold has come in within the last thirty days, and continues to come, and will come just so long as we keep foreigners in our debt, they keep up their clamor for repeal. If the Sherman law sent out gold, it surely has brought it back. If not, what has made it return?

If the fact of its going is due to that law, the fact of its returning is equally proof that it is due to that law; and the fact that in the midst of this clamor the resources of our country are so great as to be able to check the outflow of gold and to turn the tide in the home direction, ought to restore confidence to every man whose confidence is worth securing—even to the loud-mouthed stock gambler and the other "confidence men" who are managing and steering this panic.

But they refuse to be comforted, and at this moment, as I talk, banks which had shut down for the want of currency have re-opened for business, enterprises suspended temporarily are starting up again, and the Sherman law continues to feed the reaction at the rate of $50,000,000 per annum added to the currency. It looks as though they were afraid their panic would pass away and be exploded before they could get silver destroyed. But all the argument in regard to the uses and advantages of silver money are conceded; so, too, are all the blessings which attend bimetallism, and all the evils which would be upon the country by the destruction of one of the great factors of exchange, and I need not further discuss them.

The discussion is further narrowed by the fact that all parties profess bimetallism, how sincerely is doubtful, and have declared for the use of both gold and silver in their platforms and their speeches and public professions. Even the author of the much-abused and maligned law that they wish to repeal says he is a bimetallist; so do all the Republican Senators on this floor, every one; likewise the author of the bill to repeal that law and those on the Democratic side who agree with him—all claim to be devoted bimetallists; some, however, on conditions well known to be improbable, and other some on conditions available in all things except as to time. They say, "Not now; the stringency is too great; at some other time we will do the thing that is right by silver. Go thy way, at a more convenient season I will call for thee." [Laughter.]

I have even heard it intimated that the President himself is a bimetallist, but this is not authentic, and those who know that he generally does his own talking and announces his own position will receive this with many grains of allowance. So, then, the advantages of a currency founded on both metals, the dangers and distress which might arise from the demonetization of silver, all being acknowledged, it only remains for us to inquire—supposing we are in good faith—whether the bill before us pursues the only way, or the best way, or any other way at all to promote, establish, and maintain the bimetallic use of silver as an equal co-ordinate part of our currency.

Mr. President, human endeavor runs much in ruts. There has never been a robbery imposed upon the American people in the shape of a tariff on any article from a darning needle to a steel rail, from a 25-cent wool hat to a $500 shawl, that has not been imposed in the name and for the benefit of the laboring people alone. [Laughter.] The idea that the capitalist was to be benefitted by such tariff exaction was always scouted as altogether untrue. Strange to say, this impudent and unblushing lie always found some believers—such is the credulity of mankind. The same tactics are resorted to in this discussion of the financial question.

Knowing the popularity of silver money with the great masses of the people, speakers in this House and the other sing the same praises of bimetallism, from the invocation to the doxology of these services, coupled with the solemn averment that they are the best and truest friends of that system to be found, and that unconditional repeal is the only true road to attain it. [Laughter.]

With all the grave pledges of their party platforms, State and national, staring them in the face, as well as their own speeches, promises, and votes in the recent past, blowing trumpet-tongued against the deep damnation of the taking-off of silver, they clamor all the fiercer and all the louder that the only way to save silver is to repeal the one law on our statute book which gives it life.

Mr. President, in the presence of a position so defiant of logic and of fact, it is hard to speak plainly without appearing to violate those courtesies which are not only required by parliamentary law, but which are urgently demanded by our feelings of personal respect and regard for each other. It is my earnest desire not to do so.

One member of the House met with great applause when he said that the bill to repeal unconditionally comes not to destroy but to save silver. The like sentiment has been uttered in this Chamber again and again, and those who have uttered it would, no doubt, feel greatly offended if their sincerity was impugned. Certainly I shall not do so, but I must point out what I regard as their inconsistencies. They declare they love silver money, bimetallism; therefore they slay it. They want both metals; therefore they abolish one. They want gold and silver coined on terms of equality, according to their platform, and so they stop coining silver in order the better to restore it.

They want to maintain the parity between the two metals, therefore they cut the only cord that holds silver up and permit it to drop out of sight in the abyss, displaying thereby the same wisdom which was displayed by the Irishman who was going down the shaft of a mine in a bucket, and got scared. He shouted: "Haul me up, boys, haul me up! If you don't haul me up, may the devil fly away with me if I don't cut the rope!" [Laughter.] Those of us who claim to be likewise true friends of silver, but who are misguided by our weak judgments, appreciate this love and tender care, and deplore it.

Truly they must love silver much, since they chastise it much. We will suppose a man is ill and on his bed—the kind physicians doctoring him in vain—he slowly sinks, his pulse is low and feeble. Finally a bolder physician comes in who practices on the heroic theory, and he says to the others, "You are all wrong and wasting time in trying to restore this man by nursing and stimulating him; he will never get up in that way in the world. Let us try a new plan; let us cut his throat and take a new start, we can adopt other remedies for his restoration to life after that." [Laughter.]

Now, he that believes it will be easier to resurrect the dead body of silver into the full manhood of free coinage than it will be to keep in the life it already has and strengthen it by the legislation which we solemnly promised the people at Chicago, fourteen months ago, let him vote for unconditional repeal; I shall not. I shall try common sense a little while longer. If it be indeed decreed that silver money is to perish, and the world of the producers and the poor is to undergo the travail and suffering and the sorrow of the road which leads to a single gold standard, it shall not be my fault; it shall not be said of me, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man killed his friend that he might save his life." [Laughter.] Great, indeed, must be the love of these men for silver, that they would chasten it even unto death.

But they deny that the repeal of the Sherman law means the death of silver, and I accord full sincerity in this belief to all who are and have been real friends to silver. There is no telling what a man can not bring himself to believe if much depends on it. But can there be a doubt of this? Let us see. It stops the coinage of silver in terms; there is no doubt about that much. It will also cause a great fall in the bullion price of silver; neither can there be any doubt of that. In fact, it is admitted; but just how great that fall will be is somewhat conjectural.

The stoppage of not all coinage, but free coinage in India alone, caused a fall of about 20 cents an ounce, and Lord Lansdowne said that the action of the Indian council was a defensive measure made necessary by the expected action of the United States in repealing the Sherman law and ceasing to coin it altogether. This shows that the expected fall consequent on our legislation was to be great, as it necessitated this important move by the council of India. The fall will certainly be equal to that which followed the action of the Indian council. In my opinion it will be even greater, for our annual purchase of silver exceeded the coinage of India.

After we shall have repealed the silver-purchase law and substituted nothing to uphold it as a money metal, silver will, in my opinion, sink to the level of the demand which is created by its use in the arts and the necessity of occasionally replenishing the subsidiary or token money of the countries so using it, estimated at about $555,000,000, as before stated, or about one-eighth of the silver money now in use. Seven-eighths of the demand, therefore, being thus abolished, natural economic laws would justify us in saying that the price would be reduced in the same proportion; but to the figures thus arrived at must be added whatever would be created by the demand for its use in the arts.

Will not our remaining silver dollar participate in this decline? If, while sustained by a coinage law and made a legal tender, our dollar is denounced as dishonest and as only having a bullion value of 53 cents, what will be said of it when the bullion of it is worth only about 30 cents? If now, our own Secretary of the Treasury will not tender it in discharge of silver obligations, what will become of it in the trading world when it strikes the bottom; and what must be thought of a Senator or Congressman who asserts that immediately after its repeal our remaining dollar will become equal to a gold dollar, and the parity will be complete? Is that what the Chicago platform meant, that you should make silver dollars so scarce that the parity with gold would be equal? Is that what it means when saying, "We hold to the use of both gold and silver?"

If so, then all the world is bimetallic, for all use both, and the people were deceived. Did it mean by coining no silver that we should thereby make no discrimination against either metal? Did the platform mean that we should first cut off the coinage of silver and then show no discrimination, but coin equally of both? After that, when the platform said, "That the dollar unit of all coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value," did it mean that we must first reduce by hostile legislation the intrinsic or bullion value of silver so low as to render the carrying out of that pledge an impossibility? And when it says that this intrinsic and interchangeable value is "to be adjusted through international agreement," did it mean that we should first increase the disparity to the extent of making silver worth only about 30 cents an ounce, or 40 to 1 of gold, in order to facilitate the task of getting foreign nations to agree to coin it with us at 15½ to 1?

And failing in that, when the platform goes on to say, "or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals in equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts," did it mean that these legislative safeguards should be applied whilst the silver dollar was still alive, so as to help to maintain its parity with gold, or after its coinage was stopped and its intrinsic value was reduced so that it was virtually dead? Was it an invitation to the nuptial ceremonies of the two metals, or was it a notice to attend the funeral of silver? And did it mean that it should be good in payment of the public debts, or only debts among private parties and the small fry?

Was that a wink with a golden eye to the bondholder and a broad, silver smile to the common people, who love the old dollar? And when the platform denounced the Sherman law as "a cowardly makeshift," did it mean a makeshift for free coinage of silver, or the use of gold?—a makeshift for bimetallism or monometallism? "Under which king, Bezonian? Speak or die!" [Laughter.]

If the framers of that plank meant that it was a cowardly makeshift for the free coinage of silver, is not the bill for its repeal, without a line in its place, a greater coward and a worse makeshift? Is not the coinage of 54,000,000 ounces per annum nearer to free coinage than the coining of none? If it was meant that it was a cowardly makeshift for gold monometallism, is not the language of the platform itself both a cowardly and a lying makeshift for the truth?

Finally, if the language of the platform taken altogether means only that we are to oblige the bankers, bondholders, and stockbrokers first, by unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, accompanied only by a short stump speech in the belly of the act, saying that it is our policy at some future time—the Lord knows when—to do something further—the Lord knows what [laughter]—in the direction of carrying out the other promises of the platform—are not the makers and upholders of that declaration of policy and purposes open to the charge of insincerity and of so framing words as to deceive the people whose suffrage they were seeking?

If such an interpretation of the platform as is contended for here by those who will vote for repeal, and presumably by the President, had been announced during the campaign of last year, I am quite sure Mr. Cleveland would not have carried my State by 50,000 votes, and I believe he could not have carried a single, solitary electoral vote south of the Potomac River—not one. But it is said that there is no abandonment of the Chicago platform in the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, but only a postponement, and that the bill itself contains a reaffirmation of those promises.

Mr. President, I wonder if in any of our political literature, rich as it is in ingenuity and device, full as it is of eloquence and true genius, overburdened as it is with every conceivable and inconceivable form of wildcatism and humbuggery which a hundred years of free government, wherein men of all opinions have had a chance to ventilate them, have produced—I wonder, I say, if anything is to be found on all its pages approaching in absurdity to the incorporating in this bill of a part of the Chicago platform? Was there ever a cat trotting through the tangled thickets of the Alleghenies, or roaming over the barren wilds of the Rocky Mountains, so wild and untamable as this cat? [Laughter]. Was there ever any bug discovered and classified by science with a hum equal to the hum of this bug? [Laughter.]

The representatives of the Democratic party assembled in convention in Chicago in 1892, as they had done in St. Louis in 1888, and before that in Chicago in 1884, and made certain pledges to the people that they would make certain financial reforms if the people would only put them in power where they could enact laws. Among other things, the last convention held at Chicago pledged the American Democracy that if intrusted with power they would enact such laws as would repeal the Sherman act—secure us the use of both gold and silver in our currency—coin it on equal terms, and maintain the parity of the two. These promises were contained in one paragraph, and consistently with good faith are not separable. They constituted a scheme by which the financial policy of the country was to be reformed, and honor and fair dealing require it to be carried out together.

Well, the people trusted and believed; the Democrats were put in power, and Mr. Cleveland, though known to be personally hostile to the use of silver, was elected because the people believed that he would carry out in good faith the promises made for him in the platform, and to which he had acceded in his letter of acceptance.

For the first time in thirty-three years the Democratic party was intrusted with the power of enacting laws. Now, in fulfillment of these promises, the first thing which is done is to yield to the clamor of the capitalists hostile to silver, and anticipate the regular session of Congress for the sole purpose of stopping the coinage of silver and nothing more.

Accordingly, the House, hastening to obey, has sent such a bill over to this body, and anticipating its action, the Finance Committee had introduced a similar bill for its repeal, so that we have two bills pending before us on the subject of the Sherman law, and the repeal is likely to be carried out in some shape. By the way, I have never known a Senator more anxious for the undoing of that action than that Senator. It is a confession that he is wrong and it is an appeal from his conscience and seems to say to the court, "Hurry up, judge; I am a great criminal; let there be no delay; do not even let the jury have water." [Laughter.]

But what about the remainder of the platform? The same bill—almost the same strokes of the same pen could have inserted an additional provision looking in the direction of coining silver on equal terms with gold, maintaining its parity, etc. But instead of that we give the stock brokers and the gamblers and the banks by this bill all they want, and we put off the American people with still another promise. We pay the gold bugs cash and pay the people with another paper promise redeemable at the option of the makers. [Laughter.]

Now, if the promises at Chicago were not good, how would the promises inserted in the law become any better. It might, indeed, be good for another promise, and steamboats sometimes, "Good for six days so on *ad infinitum*, as we see tickets on at the bar," only there the drinks are paid for already.

How long are we to postpone the people? How long dare we do it? No one says what we are to give them in fulfillment of our pledges after repeal. There is no intimation that anything more is to be given in the message which the President addressed to us; not a whisper.

He does intimate a little that in due time we will take hold of the McKinley tariff law, but as for anything more for silver—say nothing but good of the dead. *Requiescat in pace*, "or words to that effect." [Laughter.]

Even those promises contained in the bill given in renewal are of so general a nature that they may be easily evaded as amounting to nothing definite. In a court of law they would be held void for uncertainty. It it is really our intention to enact these laws as we promised, why not do it now?

We are in possession of the entire law-making department of the Government. The same power which can enact this bill into a law could so enact other things promised, if only "Barkis is willin'." In fact, there would be a greater power in the hands of the Democracy if this bill were coupled with provisions carrying out the platform, for, in that case, I do not suppose there is a Democrat in either House that would refuse to support it. I repeat, if we are in good faith, why not do it now? "Now is the accepted time," and "now is the day of salvation;" "today, if you will hear the voice of the people, harden not your hearts"—"here is water, what doth hinder me to be baptized"?

Is it to be done hereafter? Who says so with authority to speak. Who says so with authority to give an assurance that it can be done at all if postponed. Is it not about all many can do to give assurance of their own votes a little way ahead? How do we know that when some other bill comes up for the benefit of capital these threadbare and contemptible promises to pay will not pop up again like Jack in a box as a substitute for the performance? If we let go what we have before we get something else in exchange, how shall we justify ourselves to that portion of our constituents who are supposed to have common sense? Why can not the bankers and stockbrokers wait for the repeal of the Sherman law until the remaining legislation which we have promised to enact shall be prepared and ready?

The last excuse for its repeal, except the true one, which they do not give, has been knocked from under them. They know it did not take gold from this country, because in the face of their protestations they see that gold is returning in obedience to well-known laws of trade, and all that they now hang upon is that they have not "confidence" in the Government of their country that it will redeem its obligations in gold. That is equally false as the other; they know that every dollar that is due from the Government of the United States that is properly and honestly redeemable in gold coin will be so redeemed. They see the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, every day redeeming silver obligations in gold, even where his discretion permits him to redeem in silver.

Now, if asked why I cannot trust the future for the enactment of those laws which ought to come concurrent with the repeal of the Sherman act, my answer—and with much more truth than theirs—is, I have no confidence. When a man promises me that if I will put him in a position which will enable him to do so he will pay me a thousand dollars, and when I have performed my part of the contract and put him in that position and he refuses to pay me, and applies his money to some other purpose, and proposes to promise me the same thing again, I refuse to accept his promise as that of an honest and responsible man; my confidence is gone.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr Gordon] who the other day entertained us with a very eloquent speech with a most illogical conclusion, demanded to know why we halt between conditional and unconditional repeal. He says:

If the friends of bimetallism are strong enough to impose conditions on the repealing bill, will not that same strength suffice to enact bimetallism in a separate bill?

Mr. President, I will tell you why I halt between conditional and unconditional repeal. Unconditional repeal is unconditional surrender. In the first place, by conditional repeal we unite the Democratic party, or at least all true friends of bimetallism. I know that they all came here, as I did, hoping, praying, that some compromise could be found between them and the President, the chief of our party, by which they could stand with him. By the proposition of unconditional repeal that is impossible.

In the next place, if we repeal without doing other things which we promised the people at Chicago we would do, neither that Senator nor any other can give assurance that these other things will ever become a law in separate bills. The Senator must know that every gold monometallist in the House voted for unconditional repeal as everyone in this body will, and against the coinage of another silver dollar at any ratio whatever—including the resurrection of the Bland-Allison act of coining 2,000,000 a month. Where then can be found evidence of the strength for a separate bill, favorable to silver in that body? It has been tested; ours has not. And should such a bill pass that body and this one, can that Senator give us any assurance that it would not meet its death blow elsewhere? We have every reason, as he has, to know that it would; therefore, as it seems to me, to vote for unconditional repeal, in the face of these undeniable facts, amounts to an unconditional surrender, a giving up of

(*Continued on second page.*)

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HE COMMITTED SUICIDE!

The Cause and Its Lesson.

Why did he commit suicide? Oh! for the same reason that thousands of others are on the verge of the same sin, or in immediate danger of insanity, paralysis, idiocy, or some other equally unfortunate result of a nervous affection. He knew he was afflicted with a nervous disorder, but was careless, apparently indifferent to the outcome; or he may have lessened his chances for recovery by treating with physicians who had little or no knowledge of such affections, or by deluging himself with worthless so-called remedies. His case was a sad one, but no worse than that of any other nervous sufferer, who has nervous or sick headache, biliousness, dizziness, irritability, melancholy, failing memory, hot flashes, fainting, sleeplessness, nervous dyspepsia, sexual debility, epilepsy, etc. The same or similar consequences are likely to result to any one who has any of these advance symptoms of an awful end. Do not hesitate to get rid of them by intelligent treatment. Dr. Franklin Miles, the celebrated specialist, has studied nervous diseases over 20 years, and has discovered the only reliable remedy for them. Thousands of voluntary testimonials prove the virtues of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.

Alonzo Barker, of Clinton, N. Y., writes: "I was so afflicted with extreme nervousness that I was on the verge of insanity. My hands trembled so that I could scarcely feed myself. I used twelve bottles of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and was cured. It is with pleasure I recommend this wonderful remedy for nervous troubles."

"I had been a great sufferer from chronic headache until I began, about four months ago, to use Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and Pills, since which time I have not had a headache. Several of my friends are using Dr. Miles' Remedies, and find them, as I did, to be more than you claim for them."—Mrs. Mary Kister, Los Angeles, Cal.

W. H. Capwell, editor Tribune, Plymouth, Pa., writes: "My wife was cured of sick headache of many years' standing by the use of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. She has recommended it to her friends, and they all praise it highly."

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is positively free from opiates or dangerous drugs

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SEP. 14, 1893.

STATE BANKS.

As we have had frequent occasion to say, the last national democratic platform—the Chicago platform, as it has come to be called—was the first Constitutional platform the Democracy has put forth in a long time. This was an evolution resulting from the full restoration of Southern influence in the councils of the party. This restoration began upon the withdrawal of Federal troops from the South, which, in turn, was the result of the bargain by which Mr. Hayes secured the counting out of the lawful President, Mr. Tilden, in 1876-7. Many of the beautiful and the good things of this life spring ultimately from a dunghill. In the memorable debates which the subject of the Electoral Commission brought on in Congress, the most striking feature was the complete equipment on Constitutional questions of the then seedy looking representatives from the South, in contrast with the ignorance in this respect of the best educated of the representatives from the North. The reason for this—leaving out of view the natural conservatism of a rural and landholding population such as inhabited the South, and the natural tendency to radicalism of the closely herded manufacturing and shop-keeping population of the North—lay in the fact that it was the interest of the South to uphold the Constitution which guaranteed free trade and protected slavery, while it was the interest of the North to nullify the Constitution because it forbade the theft of other people's property through a protective tariff, and the lucrative trade which New England had theretofore enjoyed of capturing and selling slaves. The outcome was that the youth of the South imbibed the great fundamental truths of our matchless system of government almost with their mothers' milk, and later on became Constitutional lawyers at the excellent colleges with which the ante-bellum South abounded. It was the policy of the Northern teachers of college youth, on the other hand, to shun the Constitution as the Devil would holy water; while crack-brained leaders taught the herd, filled with the dynamite of cheap education, that it was "a league with hell and a covenant with death."

It took sixteen years of evolution under the inspiration of the disenthralled South to induce a national convention of the democratic party to pronounce the protective tariff and the Federal election laws unconstitutional and to record a declaration in favor of the repeal of the prohibitory tax on State bank issues. But the same Constitution which forbids a protective tariff and a Federal election law and "Force bill," forbids the taxing out of existence of State banks, and it is the same provision of the Constitution which governs each of the three—that is to say, it is the Xth article of the amendments of 1789, which says, "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." The power to levy a tax for any other purpose than the raising of revenue was not one of those delegated powers. The power to interfere with elections in the States was not one of those powers. And the power to destroy the business of banking—which, as we have heretofore endeavored, more elaborately, to point out, is one of the inalienable rights of men, like the right to trade or to lend money—was not one of those delegated powers.

The able minority report of Senator Vance, published by us a year ago, on the subject of the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax under consideration, (which report, by the way, was also signed by the then Senator Carlisle), was, of course, the cause of the insertion of the declaration in favor of its repeal in the Chicago platform. The ground on which Senator Vance rested his demand for its repeal was its violation of the Constitutional provision which we have quoted.

All these things being so, it is plain that the qualification of repeal by the imposition of conditions on the States, under which conditions only the repeal may be availed of, is as unconstitutional as the law itself, whose unconditional repeal the Chicago platform calls for.

And in accordance with the facts of the historical resume which we have ventured to indulge in above, we find the ill-trained statesmen of the North of the present day—with whom the Southern-inspired evolution of the anti-tariff and anti-Force bill doctrines is not yet complete—floundering in a maze of foolish propositions for dictating to the States what they shall do with their own when it is restored to them.

Let the Southern representatives stand to their guns on the State bank question, as well as on the tariff and the Force bill questions, remembering that the inconvenience of the want of a "national" currency is as nothing compared to the slavery which centralization of the money power through the national banks is begetting. Gold and silver is the national currency. The emitting of "bills of credit," paper money, has been reserved by the Constitution "to the people."

THE IGNORANT "GREAT JOURNALS."

The present struggle of patriotic Democrats in the Senate against the Money Power has brought out some extraordinary propositions from the subsidized press of the Eastern cities where the national banks monopoly holds sway. These new lights in the science of government are foolish enough to put forward the doctrine that the statesmen of the South and West who are endeavoring to uphold the Constitution and the Constitutionally constructed Chicago platform, are unfit for financial legislation because they are not bankers or otherwise engaged in financial business. These novices fitly represent the ignorant constituency which was capable of sending a person like Mr. Bourke Cockran to Congress to make laws for this great country—the reckless Mr. Cockran who illustrated his argument, the other day, for unconditional repeal by the assumption that the redundant currency which caused the panic of 1793 in England was legal tender money. The metropolitan journals should know the lesson of legislation before essaying to teach it. Architects are not usually bricklayers, nor the engineers of great railways those who can drive home the truest spike in a cross-tie. Neither are the best lawmakers—the framers of our Constitution, for example, or the members of the British House of Commons who have so marvelously legislated for that great empire—those whose mental vision has been narrowed by devotion to special vocations. The best legislators are those who, in old fashioned phrase, are "liberally" educated, and who thus are fitted to use, without detriment to the general good, the mere financier, or the mere lawyer, or the mere whoever else may be able to supply expert knowledge as required. To turn over to financiers the business of making the laws which govern the financial interests of all the people, would be like entrusting one party to a controversy with the determination of the point at issue.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Read Senator Vance's great speech, given in full in to-day's paper.

* * *

The subsidized New York press print garbled and unfair reports of the silver debate. As seen in the Congressional Record, the unconditional repealers make no showing against the unanswerable arguments of the platform democra s. The speeches of the latter exhibit a higher average excellence than we remember to have seen before.

* * *

Just before the House voted on the repeal bill, the papers were filled with alleged promises by Mr. Wilson and others that repeal would be followed by legislation favorable to silver. Now that the House has voted for repeal, and the Senate is believed to have been "fixed" for repeal, the mask is thrown off by the repealers, and it is declared, as Senator Vance predicted would be the case, that the promised legislation is impossible. Gleeful Washington letters to the New York press represent many democrats, who voted for repeal under those promises, as regretting their foolish course. Unfortunately for them and the country, a solid Republican vote in the House stands in the way of a reversal of the fatal vote.

Vance on Unconditional Repeal.

FULL TEXT OF HIS RECENT SPEECH.

(Concluded from first page.)

the cause of silver, which we all profess to love, and an abandonment of our promises to the people that we would do everything to maintain it that was necessary to be done by legislation. The Senator also says that it is perfectly immaterial whether the panic was caused by legitmate arguments or was caused by the machinations of designing men; he says the results are upon us an l we must deal with them.

It is quite true, Mr. President, that if the panic is upon us we must do the best we can to evade its dangerous consequences; but if there should be any suspicion, as he intimates there is, that it was produced by designing men for a manifest purpose, it strikes me that it is neither prudent nor agreeable to common sense for us to hasten to do the very thing which the designing men have designed. It simply means this, as put by the Senator: Some people say there is a pit dug hereabouts to entrap us. Now, it is perfectly immaterial to me whether there is any pit here or not. I am going to jump in anyway. If there is no pit there, all right; if there is one, when I plunge in I will know it.

Now, these Senators who sacrifice their cherished convictions for the taking of this leap, it seems to me, must be under a great panic, indeed. That gallant gentlemen was not wont to be stampeded by the popping of a cap. I can not refrain from quoting some of the eloquence of that Senator, which meets not only with my approbation, but highest admiration as a literary performance:

> Mr. President, I come now to our next promise to place gold and silver upon the same footing. It is safe to say, I think, that bimettalism was the most popular, if not the most potential, factor in the last campaign. It was the one plank common to all national platforms. It was the one force which made itself felt under all conditions and placed its seal on every party's banner.

That is true. He then goes on to say:

> It is true, sir, that these protestations and promises antedated the election; and it may be interesting hereafter to compare votes in Congress with votes in conventions, or party action in Congress with party promises in platforms. I fear, sir, that the contrast would put to shame the wonder-inspiring patent-medicine advertisement, "Before and after taking."

Mr. President, I am greatly tempted to say that I fear the Senator from Georgia has digged a pit into which he will fall himself when he votes for unconditional repeal, and that his course will be condemned out of his own mouth. "And I," said the wild-eyed, long-haired man who accompained the temperance lecturer, "I goes along to serve as a frightful example." [Laughter.]

I will now be stampeded into giving this death blow to silver. If the emergency of the time be so great as to call for concessions on the part of the silver men, it is also necessary that the gold men should concede something. Giving and taking is fair, but when one side is to do all the giving and the other side gives nothing in return then it amounts to a surrender.

I do not believe in half the allegations of public distress and danger which are constantly thrust upon us. I believe that in thirty days from this time all obstructions to the business of our country will have passed away. The financial papers all say now that the worst is over, and from day to day they cite from every quarter of the country evidence of renewed activity and returning business.

The Financier of New York, a paper, I presume of high authority in bank circles, announced day before yesterday that the banks of New Orleans, Memphis, Mobile, Galveston, and other places in the South report that there will be currency sufficient to move the cotton crop. Like a gorge of ice in a river, once the first obstructing block breaks loose, the whole mass begins to move and the blockade is gone. Let my good and valued friend from Georgia take heart, and stand by the object of his love and mine a little while longer. To insist upon repeal right now, in the face of the admitted fact that the Sherman law is not the cause of the trouble which the country is feeling, is an acknowledgment that it can not be repealed without some substitute in cold blood and in times of reasonable prosperity. It must be done now—right now, or not at all.

Suppose, sir, that we were to take these promises in the bill that at some day the remainder of the platform will be carried out, what assurance have we that a bill to provide for either the free coinage or the limited coinage of silver would become a law? Is there any indication by any vote of the House of Representatives upon the passage of the bill that such a bill would meet its approbation? Is there anything in the message of the President or in all his puplic utterances, or is there any spokesman here authorized to speak for him who can give us his assurance that such a bill would meet his approbation?

Mr. President, we know that it would not become a law; and it strikes me, sir, that to permit the passage of this bill without attaching some other legislation to it—knowing that that other legislation could not be secured independently and by itself—that we consciously surrender and turn our backs upon all the pledges we have made to the people. It strikes me, sir, that if we do this we must do it with our eyes open to the consequences; we must do it knowing that we are subjecting ourselves to the serious accusations of our constituents.

It seems to me, sir, that the great Democratic party, which I have always supported because I believed it to be not only correct in its theories of government, but devoted to the interests of the common people, the masses of the land—it seems to me, I say, that if we pass this bill now unconditionally, that this great party will then cease to be the people's friend and become the subservient tool of combined capital, and will constitute itself in its legislation the lineal and legitimate successor of the thirty three years of that Republican rule which we have always heretofore denounced as building up the combinations and corporations which have well-nigh absorbed the wealth of our country.

I speak plainly upon this subject, Mr. President, because I feel deeply. I am too old—I have been too long in public life, I have been too greatly trusted and honored by the people of my State—to make myself a party now to anything which appears to me may be construed as a want of faith to public professions.

Let Senators consider for a moment the hopelessness of securing further legislation if it cannot be secured in conjunction with this repeal. If capital is once satisfied by the repeal, then to trust to its influence to secure what we want—what the people want—is just an appeal to the bowels of omniverous Mammon. As well might we appeal to the mercy of the hungry tiger, as well might we deprecate the unsatisfiable appetite of the tape-worm.

The people know this, Mr. President. Of course I impugn the motives of no Senator; they are as honest as I am, I hope, if they are, then they are fairly honest men [Laughter]; but I am obliged to impeach the judgmtnt of those who would take this course. I think it a sad and fatal mistake. The honest way is the best way, as we all agree, if we can find it, and it seems to me the fairest way of interpreting this platform is to construe it as the people understood it—as we taught them to understand it, through the press and upon the hustings and in every way by which we urged the campaign, and as I believe its authors honestly intended it to be understood, and that was to repeal the purchasing act and do all other things necessary toward the preservation and upholding of silver money before or concurrently with the abolition of its only hold on life. I think the carrying out of the first pledge and stopping would make the redemption of the others impossible and the whole scheme loook like a fraud.

What shall those other things be? If I could have any preference, one should be the free and unlimited coinage of silver money at a ratio of 16 to 1. Is this an impossibility? Far from it. The mistake of the Sherman law was that it was only a partial coinage of siver, and therefore still left a large quantity of metal on the market for which there was no demand, and which only served to constantly drag down the bullion price. I believe the power and resources and wealth of this land to be sufficient to coin and keep afloat on a parity with gold all the silver of the world which would probably come to it to be coined.

The price of any article, of course, depends upon the demand for it and the supply. The chief demand for silver, as of gold, is, and has been its character as a metal of which money is made. It is not the use that is made of it in the arts that gives it its chief value, but the fact that it is used as money in all nations of the world to a greater or less amount. When you destroy it as a money metal you take away the chief demand for it, and, of course, lower its price.

Now, supposing, what is hardly supposable, that when we establish free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, that all the silver of the world, coined and uncoined, were pouring into the United States, in a very short time all the nations which use subsidiary coin would be out of silver; all the nations which use silver as a full legal tender, and all the peoples of the world who use silver in the arts and for industrial purposes, would find themselves in the same condition, and would have to come to the United States for their supply of silver. They could buy it from no man here for less than its coining value; therefore, throughout the world, it would at once become equal to gold, and it would follow that we would soon have to supply the demand for it in every country.

So soon as its bullion price began to approach that of gold, the latter would come halfway down to meet silver going up, then it would rapidly flow out to supply the coin demand of the world, which would once more become bimetallic, as it was twenty years ago. No man possessed of any silver in other countries would sell it for less than the coining price in America, and so England would have to pay for the silver with which she supplies India the coining price in the United States, and India would be compelled to be supplied with silver, for there is not $900,000,000 of spare gold in the world to replace India's silver money.

It is said that the production would be so great if there was free coinage and silver was at its normal price per ounce that the world would soon be flooded with it. I do not believe that. There is nothing in the statistics to show that that would be the case. During the period of one hundred years, from 1792 to 1892, the production of gold in the world was $5,633,908,000—the production of silver was $5,104,961,000, a difference of only about $500,000,000 and that in favor of gold; and we might go further back if the insufficient statistics of the Dark Ages could be depended upon, and show generally that the production of the two metals would average about the same.

For what reason is it held, then, that this ratio of production of the two metals will not continue to the end? Is not nature consistent with herself? If the digging into the earth for 4,000 years has shown that there exists in her bosom on the average about fifteen times as much silver by weight as of gold, why should we doubt future development from an accidental departure now and then of either metal from the average proportion of forty centuries?

Surely the gold-standard men should give a better reason for distrusting nature than some baukers' "want of confidence."

A great impetus was given to silver in the era immediately followivg the discovery of America and the opening of the famous mines of Mexico and South America. Discoveries of gold at the same time kept that metal pretty well up with silver.

A great impetus was also given to gold by the discoveries in California and Australia, which made gold forge largely ahead of silver in the amount of production; and this continued, making silver at a premium above gold, until within the last twenty years, when the development of the mines in Colorado and Nevada have put silver ahead in the amount of production.

The production of silver in the United States in the past fiscal year, measured by its coining value, was $74,989,900; its market value, $50,750,000, whilst the production of gold was $33,000,000. Of this sum nearly one-half of the gold was used in the arts, or $16,616,000, while of silver there was used in the arts more than one-eighth, or $9,106,000, leaving altogether of gold and silver for currency purposes only $81,000,000 for that year, of which about $64,000,000 was silver. A large amount of this was exported to supply other countries. The total silver production of the world in 1892 was $196,605,000, in round numbers.

I have no reliable estimate of the amount of silver used in the world per annum for industrial purposes, but I have never seen it stated at less than 27 per cent, and I do not think that far out of the way; if anything, it is under that mark. This would make in the neighborhood of $53,000,000 of the annual production of the world, leaving something near $143,000,000 for currency purposes. This would give us about $143,000,000 of silver per annum to dispose of, provided we adopt the free coinage and all of the silver of the world should come here except that which is used in the arts.

But we know that this is not reasonable or possible; we know that the subsidiary coinage of foreign countries would not come here, and that much silver would be required to supply that. We know that much more of it would be required to coin silver in those countries where it is still legal tender, and, inasmuch as the price would go up to the coining value in the United States, we know that that fact would induce many nations to coin more and make it a legal tender.

Mr. President, I always have believed that if we were to resort to the free coinage of silver we should have very little more silver to dispose of than we have had to dispose of under the purchases of the Sherman law; and I always have believed that under that law, if silver had had a fair trial by a friendly Government and friendly officials, there would not this day have been the outcry against it that there is, and it would not have been held up as a sample of what our danger would be if we resorted to free coinage.

The idea so sedulously put forth that we can not give silver or anything else a value by law is false. I fancy there is not a manufacturer in the United States who has grown rich by high tariff who accedes to that proposition. It is true the law of supply and demand controls the bullion price of silver as of other things, but it is also true that the demand is in the control of the Government. Silver has never at any time within the last hundred years fallen in consequence of more being produced than there was any demand for—it has always been depreciated by legislation which reduced the demand.

In the time when the world was filled with gold from the mines of Australia and California there was no unfriendly legislation against gold, therefore it depreciated very little. The increase of enterprises, enlarged commerce, and production absorbed it all, as I have said, and the world was benefited thereby. So, but for unfriendly legislation, would it be with silver. If every dollar dug out of the earth was immediately coined and put in circulation, it would impart the same activity to the world's industries, and would in the same way stimulate its energies, that the great production of gold did.

It is also lamentably true, as our people can testify to their sorrow, that every time a blow has been stricken at their silver money it has also stricken the price of their wheat, their cotton, and their grain, and everything else they had to sell. The most reliable English authorities that I have consulted say "that from the year 1873, when in consequence of the demonetization of silver in the United States and in Germany, the prices of goods began to fall, and amounts at this time on on the average of goods to about 7 shillings to the pound, or one-third with every prospect of that fall continuing." The same authority, John Hill Twigg, says that "the only protective means of stopping this fall, is to restore the old law of coining silver as freely as gold and let people pay their debts in either metal at the choice of the debtor."

MR. COCKRELL. Will it interrupt the Senator to give a statement of the production and coinage of gold and silver of the principal countries of the world from 1873 to 1892?

MR. VANCE. I do not know that it would, sir. I have almost concluded, and if the Senator will permit me I will take his statement and insert it as a part of my remarks.

MR. COCKRELL. I was going to read the statement.

MR. VANCE. Very well.

MR. COCKRELL. The production of gold was $2,210,961,206, while the coinage of gold was $2,787,714,679, or $576,753,473 more than the entire production of gold. The production of silver was $2,400,760,533 while the coinage of silver in the world during the same period was $2,322,603,351, leaving only about $78,000,000 of silver uncoined during the whole time.

MR. VANCE. I am much obliged to the Senator for his statement. It is in the line of my remarks.

An ingenuous writer in the Journal of American Politics for September, 1893, Mr. George Canning Hill, estimates upon a very reasonable basis that the loss of Southern planters on cotton alone, from 1873 to 1890 has been at least $83,000,000 per year, or $1,410,000,000 in seventeen years. For the same period he estimates the loss of the wheat-growers of the United States at $100,000,000 per annum, or $1,700,000,000 for the seventeen years. These are samples of what has been inflicted on the people by the wicked war on silver money; and the estimate may be continued by a consideration of all other leading articles of production of field and forest and mine.

Nor is gold more stable as a standard than silver. Hear what a distinguished English statesman says. Mr. Balfour, in October, 1892, used the following wise and timely language, showing that gold is less stable than silver:

> But there is another point, namely, the utility of our monetary system as a permanent record of debts and obligations, lasting through long periods of time. Can we claim that great quality for a standard which monometallists admit has appreciated in some fifteen to sixteen years no less than 30 to 35 per cent. and of whose appreciation no man living can prophesy the limits? A monetary standard of which this can be said does not fulfill the very elementary qualities which we require in a monetary standard.
>
> I have no desire for inflation. Give me a standard that will remain constant and I ask no more, but do not put me off with a standard which rises 35 per cent. in fifteen or sixteen years. If I have to choose, if I am given the unwelcome choice between a standard which appreciates and a standard which depreciates, between a system under which prices are lowered and a system under which prices are raised, then, in the interest of every class in the community, not excluding the owners of fixed debts, give me a standard which depreciates and give me prices which rise.

Of all conceivable systems of currency that system is assuredly the worst which gives you a standard steadily, continuously, and indefinitely appreciating, and which, by that very fact, throws a burden on every man who desires to promote the agricultural or industrial welfare of his country, and benefits no human being whatever, except the owner of fixed debts in gold.

It is a well-known fact that greater fluctuations in the supply of gold have been experienced in the history of the two metals than has ever occurred to silver. From 1851 to 1871, a period of twenty years alone, the gold produced in California and Australia amounted, by careful estimate, to at least $2,500,000,000, a sum that was about equal to the world's stock already on hand. In twenty years the gold supply of the world was doubled—a thing that never happened to silver—yet the whole of it was quickly absorbed in the circulation of the world, and no attempt was made to demonetize gold. There were a few men, about as wise in their generation as those who have recently tried to degrade silver, who did speak of demonetizing gold; but it was not done, except in one or two small European states.

It is strange to me that this is not perceptable to every thinking man, and it is still stranger to me that men will undertake to prove the impossibility of our maintaining the value and parity with gold of an honored silver dollar, supported by the law and pledged faith of a great nation, by constantly citing the example of the difficulty of maintaining a discredited and abused dollar with all the world and its own Government at the head denouncing it as dishonest.

We must take no consideration, also, in arriving at a fair conclusion on this subject, the possibility of maintaining silver on a free-coinage basis, that even should the supply of silver supposed to exist in our mines within reach of the miners be as great as it is alleged to be, yet the total production would not keep pace with the increase of the population, of commerce, of railroad lines, the growth of cotton, of grain, or of pig iron in the United States. To calculate upon a supply of silver or anything else upon the basis that population and human energy will stand still in our country is, of course, erroneous. I reckon, likewise, it will have to be admitted that in regard to stability silver, measured by the chief products of commerce, has been infinitely more stable than gold, and these staple products are the true measures of both gold and silver and not one for the other.

Complaint is sometimes made in this Chamber, as elsewhere, of the hardship attending the facts that capitalists have to be governed like other people, and that it is hard for a man's earnings or accumulations to be subjected to the casualties and incidents of a Presidential or Congressional election. There seems to be an idea that, so far as capital in concerned, Prince Bismarck was right when he said that "man could not be governed from below."

And a Mr. Horace White, [the New York Evening Post] who assumes to be an authority on financial questions, said in the Forum of August, 1893, that it was perhaps happy for a people like India that its high finances should be directed only by a few, all of which means that the man who has only a debased silver dollar or a token 50-cent coin in the world should not be permitted, through his Representatives here, to have any say in the laws which are required to govern capital, or in other words, he should not be allowed to dabble in "high finance." I do not subscribe to such doctrines. If we are Democrats we will not believe it or utter it, but try to treat every man as having an interest in this Government and a right to participate therein, and endeavor with all our power to educate him in his great duties.

Mr. President, I fancy that those who are shouting over the action of the House of Representatives in passing the bill to repeal this law without conditions, and are glorifying the President for calling us together and giving us a message containing no recommendation except to repeal this law—I fancy they little know what is before them. The doctrines of Prince Bismarek and Horace White have not yet become a part of the common law of America; thank God, there remain others to be consulted besides those professors of "high finance."

It was said that the string of the bow of Ulysses warned him of approaching danger by singing a song of battle and of strife. Let me say to those conspirators against the welfare of the common people, that before they shall finally succeed in their unhallowed designs, and drive them through "the valley of the shadow of death" to attain the single gold standard, in order that the conspirators may grow rich on human suffering, they will see many a field of political battle and hear the roar of much political strife.

In this fair land the thunderbolts of Jove dwell still with those whose voice is as the voice of God, and the bow of Ulysses is yet in the people's hands, and its quiver is filled with death-dealing darts. Its strings will yet sing many a song of battle to awaken the sleeping people, and upon every plain and in every valley and upon every mountain side, from shore to shore of our inclosing seas, they will spring to their feet at the calling of that music, with a light of conflict on their faces and the resolve of victory in their hearts. In that day it would be better for some of those who have joined in the fight against the money of the poor "that a millstone had been hanged about their necks and they had been cast into the midst of the sea."

Many a defeated statesman of this great fight, when he looks into the faces of those who overthrew him in that strife, will be surprised to behold not the faces of his old political enemies, but those of his own indignant neighbors and heretofore friends, who will say to him, "We followed your example; we loved you and believed the best way to serve you was to kill you."

Surely the fountains of the great deep of humanity are broken up and the hearts of men are stirred within them as they have never been stirred before since civil war. The great fight is on; the power of money and its allies throughout the world have entered into this conspiracy to perpetrate the "greatest crime of this or any other age," to overthrow one-half of the world's money, and thereby double their own wealth by the enhancing in value of the other half, which is in their hands.

The money changers are polluting the temple of our liberties.

"To your tents, O Israel" [Applause in the galleries.]

What Shakespeare Might Have Said.

To take or not to take: that is the question.
Whether 'tis better for a man to suffer
The pangs and torments of indigestion,
Or something take, and, in its taking, end them.

Shakespeare didn't say that, but very likely he would have said something similar, if he were living in this 19th century, when so many suffer untold agonies from indigestion. Of course he would have gone on to say that a man must be a fool *not* to take the "something" which would put an end to the "pangs and torments" spoken of, if he could get it. Now it is a fact that weakened, impoverished blood brings on indigestion, which is the cause of dyspepsia, constipation—a poisoned condition of the whole system—and it is a fact, also, that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will so purify the blood and enrich it that all the weakened organs are revitalized and strengthened. It is guaranteed to do this. If it doesn't, your money will be returned to you.

Constipation and sick headache permanently cured, and piles prevented by Japanese Liver Pellets; especially adapted to children's use. Sold by King Bros.

Lumber Bridge Items.

LUMBER BRIDGE, N. C., Sep. 9, '93.

MR. EDITOR:—Rev. John A. McMurray, of Smithfield, a Seminary friend of Rev. P. R. Law closed a six days' meeting in the Presbyterian church here last Sunday night. Mr. McMurray is a good preacher and a man of strong character—members were added to the church.

Regular services are held in the new Baptist church though the interior is not as yet complete. The seats are the most comfortable we have ever seen.

Mr. J. C. D. McNatt and Mr. John B. Malloy attend the Y. M. C. A. District Convention which meets in Clarkton this week.

Mr. A. G. Little a rising Junior and Mr. D. P. McGeachy a rising Sophomore expect to leave for Davidson College about the 13th or 14th inst. Both of these young men are highly pleased with their work and have acquitted themselves with credit. Prof. Henry Louis Smith, they tell me, has been spending his vacation in Chicago, making a specialty of electricity, and additional interest will be added to his already popular course.

Every one was delighted with the Tuesday night entertainment given by our newly formed Glee Club led by Mr. A. M. Currie and Mr. D. P. McGeachy.

We note the recent arrivals of Miss Sudie H. Gay, of Wilson, N. C.; Miss Mary McArthur, Fayetteville; Misses Louine and Sadie Huske, Fayetteville, N. C.; Mr. Chas. Gay, Wilson, N. C.; Mr. Lofton Kerr, Clinton, N. C.; Mr. Sam Davis, Bladen county.

Rev. J. S. Black has secured the Chason house which during the scholastic year will be occupied by his three interesting daughters in charge of Miss Annie Shaw, a sister of Mrs. Black.

Mrs. Bethune, of Lynchwood, S. C., returned home this week accompanied by her niece, Miss Bettie McGeachy.

Mr. Arthur C. Smith is expected here next Tuesday.

Miss Mary McEachern is teaching near her relative Mr. Harrington in Moore county.

Miss Loula McLeod has accepted a position to teach in Georgia and expects to leave in a week or two.

Mr. J. Sherwood McGeachy has gone to Wake Forest.

Mrs. McQueen, of Alderman, Cumberland county, has rented the Hursey house and will send five of her children to school here. Miss Hattie will accompany them here Monday.

Rev. D. M. McIver is expected to arrive Monday evening to assist Mr. Law at Shannon.

Gold Dollars Too Cheap!

Look out for the man who is trying to sell gold dollars for fifty cents. It isn't always safe to trust entirely to an attractive advertisement—especially if the advertiser lives a long way off and you don't know much about him. Very few people know much about the real merits of a musical instrument and may be easily deceived by trusting to appearances. Many a piano or organ *looks* like a fine instrument, but its merit is only skin deep. Remember that it actually *costs a reputable manufacturer more* to produce a good instrument than some people advertise to retail theirs at. When you wish to buy you will be safest in at least getting information from the great Southern Music House of LUDDEN & BATES in Savannah, Ga. They are the largest dealers in the South and are known to every one. Read their advertisement in this issue.

Spices (strictly pure); Kerosene Oil (highest grade) for sale by H. R. HORNE.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Druggists.

Large variety of Toilet Soaps, Shoe Polishes, Starch, Blueing. Diamond Dyes, for sale by H. R. HORNE.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded. Prompt response to night calls by H. R. HORNE.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Medicinal Liquors, selected with a view to the needs of the sick, for sale by H. R. HORNE.

Years of study, experiment and scientific investigation have given the world Hill's Chloride of Gold Tablets, the only sure cure for the Tobacco habit known. They have proven a great blessing to the thousands who have found health and new life through them, and the testimonials received breathe the sentiments of grateful thanks. They are sold by all leading druggists.

Drink Cherry Phosphate at Sedberry's Fountains.

Johnson's Magnetic Oil cures all pain and it will never return again. Internal and external for man and beast. Sold by King Bros.

Back on the old corner, and handsomely fitted up, where you are always welcome. W. C. McDUFFIE, JR., Druggist.

Johnson's Oriental Soap is the most delicate facial soap for ladies' use in existence. Sold by King Bros.

Japanese Pile Cure costs you nothing if it does not cure you; samples free. Guaranteed by King Bros.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

S.S.S. CURES MALARIAL POISON

Nature should be assisted to throw off impurities of the blood. Nothing does it so well, so promptly, or so safely as Swift's Specific.

LIFE HAD NO CHARMS.

For three years I was troubled with malarial poison, which caused my appetite to fail, and I was greatly reduced in flesh, and life lost all its charms. I tried mercurial and potash remedies, but to no effect. I could get no relief. I then decided to try S.S.S. A few bottles of this wonderful medicine made a complete and permanent cure, and I now enjoy better health than ever. J. A. RICE, Ottawa, Kan

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

STILL AHEAD!

PERFECTION

Continues to Lead all other Brands of Flour Sold.

Age only adds to its popularity. A fresh car, ground from new crop wheat, to arrive this week. Quality better than ever, and price *lowest ever known*.

ONLY $4.50 A BARREL.

THINK OF IT!

FREE CITY AND DEPOT DELIVERY.

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 17, 1893.

THEY USED POND'S EXTRACT

SEE WHAT THE RESULT WAS:

Pond's Extract absolutely cured me of a very severe case of **PILES.**—H. A. HITCHCOCK, *Detroit, Mich.*

Extra good for any **CATARRH** *of the nose and throat.*—H. BRAIG.

Only thing I have ever seen that takes away the **INFLAMMATION** *and stings from* **INSECT BITES.**—P. H. COOPER, *Fort George, Fla.*

Acts like magic in **OPHTHALMIA.** *I like it so much for* **SORE EYES.**—REV. M. JAMESON.

Best liniment I have ever used for rubbing purposes, **SORENESS, CUTS, STRAINS,** *etc.*—HARRY FREDERICKS.

For **BRUISES** *and* **WOUNDS** *nothing equals it.*—T. P. CONNEFF.

Has cured for me, **HEADACHE, SORE THROAT, SORE EYES, ABSCESSES,** *and* **ALL PAIN.**—E. MCCALL.

The only remedy that will control **HEMORRHAGES** *from the lungs.*—GEO. W. WARNER, *Scranton, Pa.*

Excels anything I have ever used for **NEURALGIA,** *bleeding piles and hemorrhages.*—W. H. FAULKNER, M. D.

I know its value in reducing **VARICOSE VEINS.**—A. C. SANFORD.

Take Pond's Extract only. Avoid all Substitutes.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London.

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE

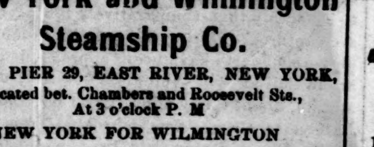
—AND—

House Trimmings,

DRESSED AND ROUGH LUMBER.

WE CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. CALL AND ENQUIRE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

COOL SPRING MILL —AND— PERSON STREET.



CLYDE'S New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK, Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts., At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON

PAWNEE	Saturday,	Sept. 2
CROATAN	Saturday,	Sept. 9

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

CROATAN	Saturday,	Sept. 2
PAWNEE	Saturday,	Sept. 9

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

CROATAN	Tuesday,	August 29
PAWNEE	Tuesday,	Sept. 5

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to H. G. SMALLBONES, Superintendent, Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y

A. S. HUSKE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

SOLE AGENT FOR THE

CELEBRATED FLOURS

Manufactured by Igleheart Brothers, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Notice the brand when you buy Igleheart's Best Roller Patent.

Facts about this Celebrated Brand of Flour: It is manufactured from the very best quality of Wheat grown in Indiana; It is the Perfection of Patent Flour; It cannot be Excelled for making Bread or Pastry.

I. F. P.

Igleheart's Fancy Patent.

The Great Bread Maker Flour; Something to Please the People; Gives Universal Satisfaction; Every Barrel Warranted; Used in Thousands of Homes; Its Quality is Its Own Recommendation.

8—31—93 tf

To All Who Wear Clothing!

DON'T FORGET

Our Goods Are All New and Not Old Stock,

AND IT IS A NOTED FACT THAT

J. A. BURNS & CO.

KEEP THE BEST STOCK OF

CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

IN THE CITY.

Our Spring Stock is now opened and complete and they are perfectly handsome. Come and examine them.

We guarantee to sell cheaper than any house in the city.

Respectfully, J. A. BURNS & CO.

3—23—93

General Insurance Agency.

ROOM No. 10.

THORNTON BLOCK, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

H. I McDUFFIE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

represents the following old and reliable companies:

THE NEW YORK LIFE.

Assets $137,499,198.99

THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York.

Assets over $33,000,000

THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.

Assets over $3,000,000

THE ORIENT FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.

Assets over 2,000,000

And other good Fire, Live Stock and accident Insurance Companies!

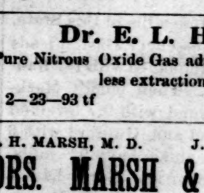
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Insurance on any kind of property placed anywhere in Cumberland and adjacent counties. H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent.

2—9—tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S



DRS. HUNTER, DENTISTS, Northeast Corner Market Square, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 29, 1880. tf

Dr. E. L. HUNTER.

Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

2—23—93 tf

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

11—10—92

S. H. MacRAE,

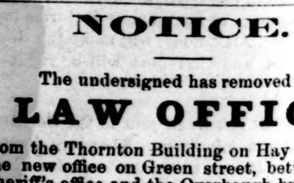
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

10—6, 92—tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his

LAW OFFICE

from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.

N. A. SINCLAIR.

4—13—93

The Cyclone's Ravages

have not all been reported, but the prices of

STATIONERY

of every description has been reported, and cannot be excelled at

T. F. MOORE'S NEW BOOK STORE.

An entirely new stock of School Books, School Supplies, Blank Books and Stationery of every description.

Give me a call at No. 16 Hay Street, next door to Miss M. H. Smith.

Orders by mail given prompt and careful attention.

T. F. MOORE.

8—31—93 tf

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.........SEPTEMBER 14, 1893.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance)..............$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)............ 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

Advertising is to business what steam power is to machinery—the grand motive power.—MACAULAY.

There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; but one way of obtaining publicity—advertising—BLACKWOOD.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. R. HUSKE—For Rent.
G. A. THOMSON—Auction.
JNO. M. ROSE—Annual Meeting.
J. H. MYROVER—School Notice.
MISS SOPHIE MALLETT—For Rent.
MRS W. A. ROBESON—Music Class.
DEXTER SHOE CO.—Best $1.50 Shoe in the World.
CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY CO.—Change of Schedule—4th page.
THOS. H. SUTTON, R. P. BUXTON—Judicial Sale of Valuable House and Lot in Fayetteville, N. C.
CHAS. GLOVER—Bank and Factory Stock for Sale at Auction.

The Cape Fear River is rising rapidly.

The farmers are complaining of too much rain.

Don't fail to see "Alabama" to-night, a good play and a good company.

Dr. L. D. Wharton, of Guilford county, a graduate of the University of Louisiana, has settled here for the purpose of practicing medicine.

Quite an enjoyable german was given by the young men at Buieville on Haymount on Friday night last, twenty or more couples participating.

We venture to say that no other city of our population has sent as many visitors to the World's Fair. Several more parties are booked before the Fair closes.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Julia Conely Barclay to Dr. J. V. Haller, at Wytheville, Va., on Thursday evening, September 21st.

Found.

A child's Gold Pin on the driveway in front of the Presbyterian Church. The name Lucy is engraved upon it. Its owner may recover same by paying for this advertisement, on application at the OBSERVER office.

Fire.

The stable and barn of Mr. J. P. Monaghan was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, caused through an accident of one of the family. The alarm was not turnedin on account of the distance from Fire headquarters, and the rapid destruction of the buildings. There was however no other building in danger.

Wreck on the A. C. L.

Monday morning a work train on the main line of the A. C. L. was wrecked near Four Oaks by running over several cows, a number of cars being derailed, causing a stoppage of traffic for several hours.

The fast mail due hereat 1.15 a. m. went south via Wilmington. Several washouts have occurred in consequence of the heavy rains also causing a delay of trains.

Fayetteville Graded Schools.

The Board of Trustees of this institution met last Monday and elected Mr. J. H. Myrover, Sup't., and the following corps of teachers: Miss P. H. Matthews, Miss Bertie W. Evans, Miss Georgia B. Worth, Miss Mary J. Lamb, Miss Mattie Sedberry, and Mrs. Alice H. Smith.

Mr. Thomas Gardner, of Carver's Creek was appointed to a scholarship in Trinity College.

School commences Monday Sep't 18th.

Cumberland Fair.

We shall have a good deal to say next week about the coming Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, which will be held on the 1st, 2d, 3rd and 4th of November.

The officers of the Society are as follows:
President—Walter Watson.
Secretary—C. L. Campbell.
Treasurer—A. A. McKethan.
Executive Committee—J. B. Smith, W. S. Cook, G. A. Burns, G. W. Lawrence, A. B. Williams, E. H. Evans.

Peace Institute.

Peace Institute for young ladies at Raleigh, N. C., opens its fall session on Wednesday. Sept. 13th. The prospect is encouraging. There will be a full and able Faculty. Prof. Kaul Schneider returns as Musical Director, and his sister will be in the department of Modern Languages, &c. Mrs. Anna W. Hughes, formerly Principal of Tarboro Female Academy, will also be a most valuable addition to the Faculty. Mrs. Hughes has for years been a specialists in Physical Culture and Elocution, and comes to Peace Institute from fresh study in Washington and Chicago.

"The Hero of Manassas."

Our former townsman, W. C. Elam, Esq., a talented lawyer and journalist of Virginia, will have in the October number of *Blue and Gray* a short humorous story, entitled 'The Hero of Manassas."

Mr. Elam is the brother-in-law of our esteemed townsman, Walter Watson, Esq., as our older city readers know. To Mr. Watson he writes from Trevilian, Virginia, that he will hereafter devote his attention to literatue, in the sense of writing for the magazines. The people of Mr. Elam's old home wish him the most abundant success in whatever he may undertake, and this, along with added reputation, they have no doubt his ready pen will now secures him.

McDuffie—Pemberton.

That was indeed a brilliant marriage that was solemnized at St. John's Episcopal Church on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. The contracting parties were Capt. W. C. McDuffie, Jr., one of Fayetteville's most popular and successful young business men, and Miss Phila Pemberton, one of our loveliest young women. The church was beautifully decorated, the altar being one mass of exquisite white flowers, and brilliantly illuminated.

The marriage bells chimed out merrily promptly at 8 o'clock. The lights flashed up and the bridal party entered the church to Mendelshon's wedding march, magnificently rendered by Miss Nellie Haigh. First came the ushers, Messrs. J. H. Marsh and C. L. Campbell, on the right, and Messrs. W. H. Pemberton and J. E. Bunting on the left. The waiters all entered the church from the left in the following order:

Mr. A. J. Pemberton and Miss Rebecca Haigh.

Mr. J. D. Williams and Miss Alberta McDuffie.

Mr. Jackson L. Prior and Miss Isabel Pemberton.

Mr. Joe Underwood and Miss Nellie Pemberton.

The bride who wore an elegant costume of white silk, entered on the arm of her brother, Mr. T. H. Pemberton, by whom she was given away. The groom entered from the chancel accompanied by his brother, Mr. Archie McDuffie, and thus was completed a circle, the manly as well as feminine beauty ofwhich has seldom if ever been surpassed.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas Atkinson in a very solemn and impressive manner. After the conclusion of the services the bridal party and a few invited guests repaired to the residence of Col. John A. Pemberton, where a sumptuous repast awaited them. The parlors were handsomely decorated and the table in the spacious dining hall tastefully ornamented with banks of flowers relieved here and there with pink favors, through which shone numerous colored lights.

The presents were numerous, handsome and costly, and completely filled one of the drawing rooms.

The bride and groom left on the 9:40 train for an extended trip to eastern and western cities. They were accompanied to the A. C. L. depot by the bridal party and a host of friends who wished them God speed.

The bride is a daughter of our prominent townsman, Col. John A. Pemberton. The groom a son of Dr. W. C. McDuffie of this city, a distinguished physician of State reputation.

The OBSERVER extends its congratulations to the happy pair.

At the Opera House.

Augustus Thomas' great play "Alabama," will be presented at the Opera House this evening, September 14th, with special scenery and effects. In "Alabama" Mr. Thomas has told a simple story of the South. He has left the beaten path. The clash of arms, the pageant of war have no place in his work; they are heard only as an echo; seen but by reflection. He presents a study of Southern life and character which is altogether charming.

He has given the stage a genuine novelty and a gem, free faom even a trace of the sensational; the North a vivid picture of that South which the North has rarely known, and the South an unvarnished picture of itself, which will do for it what history is powerless.

The company that will present "Alabama" is a notable one, including that grand actor Frank C. Bangs, whose portrayal of Col. Preston, the old planter, is said to be better than his celebrated performance of the Henry Denver, the Silver King, for which he was famous all over the world. Clement Banbridge has also received unstinted praise for his acting in the part of Capt. Davenport. L. P. Hicks, William Calhoun, W. J. Dean, F. B. Galloway, W. J. Cummings, Edward Maas, Belle Barron, Louise Ingersoll, Ethel Irving and Gertrude McGill are other members of company, and all hold high positions on the stage. The play is produced with new scenery and effects.

In Memory of Mrs. Grinnan.

On Monday night of last week a memorial service was held at the Presbyterian Church in this city by the Lena Leete Legion, the missionary aid society of that church, in memory of the late Mrs. R. B. Grinnan of Japan, who, as many of our readers know, was our former townswoman, Miss Lena Leete.

A very interesting programme was carried out on this occasion as follows:

PROGRAMME.

Sing unto the Lord,	Choir.
Prayer,	Dr. Hill.
Song 225,	Children.
Responsive Reading, Isa. 44: 9—25, led by Dr. Hill.	
Collection.	Song 430.
Prayer for Blessing on Collection, Song 138.	Dr. Hill.
Reading of Resolutions passed by Society.	
Obituary notice from Japan papers, A. S. Rose.	
Memorial Address,	Dr. Hill.
Song 121,	Choir.
Prayer for Missions.	
Benediction.	

Following are the resolutions, read as above:

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS: It has pleased Almighty God to take from this earth the soul of Mrs. R. B. Grinnan (*nee* Miss Lena Leete) for whom this Society, the "Lena Leete Legion," was named; therefore be it

Resolved, That in her death this Society has lost a dear friend, who, though far away from us, took great interest in us and our work.

That while we deeply deplore our loss and mourn her death, yet we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who "doeth all things well," knowing that she has gone to claim her "inheritance not made with hands eternal in the heavens."

That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to her bereaved husband and point him to God for comfort in this his hour of affliction.

That these resolutions be placed on the minutes of the Society for a tender memorial of her, also that copies be sent to her bereaved family and to the N. C. Presbyterian for publication.

A. S. ROSE,
MISS CALLIE MCKETHAN,
MISS KATIE UTLEY,
Committee.

It is gratifying to know that the name by which Mrs. Grinnan was known here will be perpetuated by the society, and her memory kept green by its beneficent work.

Dr. Hodges.

The Wilmington Messenger has a very complimentary reference to our former townsman, Dr. Hodges, on the occasion of his departure for his new home at Richmond.

Says the Messenger:

All Wilmington will be sorry to learn that Dr. J. A. Hodges, has taken his departure for Richmond, Va., going by his old home, Fayetteville, to spend a few days. Dr. Hodges goes to Richmond to assume his duties as professor in the new medical college, of which the distinguished Dr. Hunter McGuire is president. We know that in his new home, he will find a larger sphere for his eminent ability, but we regret exceedingly that our city is to lose his talents and usefulness in the profession he so conspiciously adorns.

We understand that Dr. Hodges, besides his duties as professor, will continue to make diseases of children a specialty, as he has done here. He has established a wide reputation as a specialist, and further distinction awaits him in the new field to which he has been called.

Dr. Hodges' numerous friends and admirers were much gratified to notice the complimentary tribute which the Baltimore Sun paid him a few days ago in connection with another young Carolinian now residing North. We should take pleasure in reproducing the Sun's article here, but the paper containg it is not at hand just now.

The Messenger along with all Wilmingtonians deeply regrets to give Dr. Hodges up to Richmond, but as he goes to obey the call of duty, we join his friends in wishing him the attainment of the highest success in his future career.

The Grave of Hammond.

In response to our correspondent B's. request in last week's OBSERVER for the publication of the lines of Luola on The Grave of Hammond, (the famous fifer of the Independent Company), we have received from Mrs. Sheriff Hardie a printed copy of the beautiful verses presented to her by Mrs. Miller (Luola) herself. We give these below, together with an Ode by the same authoress on the sixty-fifth anniversary of the Independent Company, which appears on the same sheet.

Stay, comrades, stay! and see me die,
The march of life with me is o'er;
A soldier on his pallet rests,
To rise at beat of drum no more.
The hand of death, with icy touch,
Strays o'er my heart strings sad and drear;
At midnight's dark and lonely watch,
Its funeral notes fall on my ear.

Comrades farewell! we'll meet again,
I'm but a day's march now ahead,
And drafted soon, you each will be
In the battalions of the dead!
And by the friendship of the past,
And by the glory we have won,
Hear now a dying comrades wish,
And pledge me that it shall be done.

Lay not my weary bones to rest,
Beneath the church-yards solemn shade;
Nor where my friends and kindred sleep
Together in the distant glade;
But bear me to yon rippling stream,
There turn for me the verdant sod;
Commit my body to the dust,
My spirit to the soldier's God.

To martial music proudly tread,
The stars and stripes above me wave;
And lay my fife beside me there,
I'd miss it even in the grave.
And when ye rest beside the spring,
At morning's dawn or evening's gloom,
Discharge a volley o'er the spot,
And cheer the silence of the tomb.*

* Old Isaac Hammond—for more than a score of years one of the musicians—on his death bed begged them to lay him and his fife on the banks of the stream opposite the spring. "I shall, may be, hear the drum and the fife of the company when they throng at the spring on parade day, and the sound will gladden me in the long sleep of the tomb."—*Address of E. L. Winslow, Esq., before the corps in 1843.*

An Ode on the Sixty-Fifth Anniversary of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company.

All hail to the day! let it long be remembered,
The birthday of freemen—a gallant old band,
Who've stood by their country in peace and in danger;
The pride of Carolina, the hope of the land!
Come raise ye a shout, and give them a pæan;
May each anniversary add to their praise,
And the star-spangled banner as proudly float o'er them,
As ever it did in the spring of their days.

Come give ye a cheer to the sons of the Highlands,
For Scotchmen they are, tho' far from the shore
Where their forefathers fell on the field of Culloden,
Or followed Prince Charlie o'er highland and moor.
And dear to them still is the pibroch and heather,
The tartan and plaid and the rock-girdled shore;
But dearer by far is the home of adoption,
They've sworn to protect and defend evermore.

And pay ye a tribute to him whom they honor,
The gallant LaFayette, the generous and brave;
Ye daughters of Clarendon, weave ye a chaplet
Of laurel and cypress to garland his grave.
To the heroes of 1812 offer homage,
A token of honor and gratitude give,
A tear to the graves of the noble departed—
Three cheers to the trio of vet'rans who live!

Come wives and come daughters, come matrons and maidens,
For father and husband, son, lover are there;
Come celebrate now their birthday in gladness,
And for them a song and a welcome prepare.
The brave Independents, oh! long may they flourish
Like pines of the wildwood eternally crowned,
While ye 'neath their shadow protected and shielded,
Like bright blooming flowers will ever be found.

A Horrible Death.

Wilber Faircloth, an employe of Hope Mills Mf'g Co., was run over and killed by the fast mail train on the A. C. L. Sunday morning about 2 o'clock. His body was terribly mangled, and hardly recognizable. The coroner's jury returned the following verdict:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 11, 1893.

We the jury empanneled to investigate the cause of the death of Wilber Faircloth, bring in the following verdict:

We find that said W. Faircloth came to his death by being struck by a train on the A. C. L. Railroad at Hope Mills, about the hour of 2 A. M. Sunday, the 10th day of Sept., 1893. Said W. Faircloth being asleep on the track near the public crossing of said railroad, and was killed by his own carelessness.

But we further find that said railroad did not use due precaution in approaching said public crossing or road, by not blowing the whistle of the locomotive, especially as there is a sharp curve just north of where Faircloth was killed.

S. H. CALHOUN, Foreman.
ORIN JOHNSON,
G. C. GRAHAM,
J. W. WISHART,
STEPHEN GAILS,
N. W. RAYNER.

Miss Johnson who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Q. K. Nimocks has returned to her home in Texas. She made many friends during her stay here and they all hope that she will come again next season.

From Our Late Military Guests.

Major Vann has received the following gratifying letters from the commanding officers of our recent Richmond and Charleston guests:

ARMORY OF THE WASHINGTON
LIGHT INFANTRY BATTALION,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 2, 1893.

DEAR SIR:—We have had so much disaster since our arrival in Charleston, that I have not had time to inform you of our safe return from what has been, without exception, the pleasantest journey our company has ever made.

Words fail me to express our appreciation of your great kindness to us. And would that I could tell the good people—the civilians—of Fayetteville how delighted our boys were with the hospitable treatment they received. We went there expecting to be the guests of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, but we found ourselves the guests of all Fayetteville. Indeed not only as guests were we received but the whole-souled Carolina hospitality of the Old North State made us feel more as brothers.

Since the great storm, there has been no gas in the city, it has been impossible to hold a meeting of the W. L. I., hence I take this means of making such informal acknowledgment of our many obligations to your command.

Should like to send my respects to each member of the F. I. L. I. individually, but that is impossible, so must content myself with the request that you give my kindest regards to all you may see.

Assuring you the delightful recollections of your Centennial will always remain bright and fresh in the memories of every Washington Light Infantryman.

I am, very truly your friend,
JULIUS E. COGSWELL.

Major John C. Vann, Commanding Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, Fayetteville, N. C.

HEADQUARTERS RICHMOND
LIGHT INFANTRY BLUES,
RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 6, 1893.

Major J. C. Vann, Commanding Fayetteville Independent Light Infanty Company, Fayetteville, N. C.

MY DEAR MAJOR:—My company has appointed a committee to draft and have engrossed resolutions expressing our appreciation of the reception and entertainment of our company by your gallant corps and the good people of Fayetteville, but as it will be several days yet before they can be gotten ready, I desire in this informal way to say to you that the attentions literally showered on us were highly appreciated, and our trip to Fayetteville on the occasion of your Centennial Celebration will ever remain a pleasant memory. I have been with the company for nearly fifteen years (I joined it when quite young) and during that time we have been on many pleasant campaigns, but I have never known the boys to be so enthusiastic in praise of any place or people as they are of yours. The men who had to stay at home have been lamenting their sad lot ever since our return, and the next time we come you may expect the entire command.

We hope some day to be able to claim your distinguished command as our guest, and to be able to do something to promote your pleasure. Don't let it be long off, please.

With kindest regards for you and the officers and members of the F. I. L. I.,
I am, very sincerely yours,
SOL. CUTCHINS, Captain.

Tea Culture and Prices.

Mr. William Sharswood, formerly of Philadelphia, a cultivated gentleman now residing at Boyden P. O., Surry County, writes us as follows:

I have somewhere read it, copied from the OBSERVER that, "Prof. Maney will cultivate three acres in tea on Ochiltree plantation near Fayetteville. There are consumers in North Carolina who pay as high as $10 per lb. for tea." I have also seen it stated on the authority of the Charleston News-Courier "that ten acres grown in tea in that State netted $3,000."

I merely allude to the matter in order to say something in regard to the price of tea. At the banquet given to President Harrison while he was visiting Mt. Gregor, the cost of the tea served was $23 per pound. It was a fine quality of Bhud Ceylon—the Bhud brand ordinarily sold by the Ceylon Tea Planters' Co. in New York is $1.25 per pound. Some time since a newspaper reported Mr. May, president of the Ceylon Planters' Co. New York as relating the following little incident:

"As I was sitting in my private office one morning, not long ago, I heard a well-bred woman's voice in the outer office asking our native Ceylon servant if the company could furnish her with Golden Tip Ceylon tea, worth $200 a pound. I was not long in presenting myself, and informed her that the last sale of Golden Tip Ceylon tea brought at public auction $183 in London and was bought by an English lord, that it would be impossible to say when the next parcel would be offered, and that only five to eight pounds came to the London market at a time, and that only occasionally. There must have been some of the curiosity I felt as to what she could want with such costly tea depicted on my countenance, for after a short pause she said: 'I would gladly purchase five pounds at $200 a pound, as I am going to give a tea. I am constantly going abroad, and always proclaim, when provoked to do so, that we Americans have the best of everything. I should like to feel that we had entertained our friends in America with tea at $200 a pound, for I recently read of the sale of tea you speak of in London at $183.' I was so carried away with her national pride, that I forthwith offered, if she would permit me, to send her some of our best Bhud tea, with my compliments. After her departure my mind turned to other whims that rich Americans had indulged in, and I concluded that nowhere are there so many people willing to spend fabulous sums for the gratification of their pride and fancies."

I do not know what general results have been attained by the attempts that have been made under the auspices of the Government to introduce the tea culture in the United States. It was stated twenty years since that Capt. Junius Campbell was producing in Tennessee the tea required for his family.

WILLIAM SHARSWOOD.

Quewhiffle Convention—A Correction.

Correspondence of the Observer.

MR. EDITOR:—In the OBSERVER of the 7th inst. which gave the report of Quewhiffle Township Convention, you will please correct this statement which appears in the brief synopsis of Rev. David Fairley's address: "A *line* of denominations zeal." It should be a *time of denominational zeal.*

A. C. MUNROE.

Sept. 12, 1893.

Don't You Know

That to have perfect health you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all taint of scrofula, salt rheum and all other humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system and gives nerve strength.

HOOD'S PILLS may be had by mail for 25c. of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

People and their Movements.

Miss Nellie Morrison is visiting friends in Greensboro.

Mr. Frank Myers, of Wilmington, spent Monday in the city.

Dr. Lash, President of the C. F. Y. V. R'y, was in the city last week.

Dr. Register, of Manchester, spent several days in the city this week.

Mrs. Dye is at the Northern markets making purchases of new stock.

Mr. E. W. Overbaugh is in the city, after a month's vacation in New York.

We are sorry to learn of the illness of our good friend, Major Wright Huske.

Miss Mary Lilly Taylor has returned from her second trip to the World's Fair.

Mr. A. H. Slocomb has returned home after spending several weeks at the World's Fair.

Miss Mary Augusta Myrover, who has been seriously ill for several weeks, is convalescent.

Mr. F. W. Thornton left on Tuesday night for New York, to purchase his fall and winter stock.

Miss Jane McKenzie, who has been spending several weeks at Lake Waccamaw, has returned home.

Messrs. E. E. Gorham and B. G. Hollingsworth left Tuesday night for Chicago and the World's Fair.

Miss Mary H. Smith left yesterday for the northern markets to purchase her fall supplies of milinery.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hawley, of Nashville, Tenn., are visiting Gen. and Mrs. A. G. Brady at Oakdale.

Rev. A. J. McKelway, wife and family are back at home after an absence of several weeks in Virginia.

Dr. H. W. Lilly left yesterday for Blowing Rock to attend the bedside of his sister, Mrs. Ledbetter, who is seriously ill.

Mr. Walter Leak, of the firm of Rose & Leak, left last week for the Northern cities to purchase their Fall and Winter stock.

Messrs. Archie McDuffie and Robt. McGeachy leave for New York the latter part of the week to resume their medical studies.

We are glad to see our friend Mr. Duncan Rose out again after being laid up for several days from a wound in his foot inflicted by a nail.

Miss Marion Hamilton, of Baltimore, much to the regret of her numerous admirers, will leave to-morrow to visit friends in Raleigh.

Mr. Abe Novitzky, much to the regret of his many friends here, has returned to his home at Birmingham, Conn., where he will resume his scholastic studies.

Mr. Thomas Pemberton arrived in the city Tuesday night to attend the marriage of his sister, Miss Phila. Tom who is as full of life as ever is looking remarkably well.

Our Public Schools.

Are the main-stay of our republic. In them are being cultivated the minds which are to be our future law-makers and leaders in every walk in life. How essential it is that these minds should be united to strong, healthy bodies. So many children suffer from impurities and poisons in the blood that it is a wonder that they ever grow up to be men and women. Many parents cannot find words strong enough to express their gratitude to Hood's Sarsaparilla for its good effect upon their children. Scrofula, salt rheum and other diseases of the blood are effectually and permanently cured by this excellent medicine. and the whole being is given strength to resist attacks of disease.

A Man Thermometer.

Lean men make the best thermometers. Fahrenheit never invented better ones. If the weather is warm and sunny, they are cheerful. If cold and frosty, they are irritable and snappy. If damp and cloudy, they are downcast and gloomy. But if either lean or fat men are suffering from biliousness, headache, constipation, or indigestion, the weather will always be damp and cloudy in their locality, unless they use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. These Pellets are small, sugar-coated granules, calculated to start the liver and digestive organs into healthy activity, and thereby raise low spirits, and dispel gloom.

In all that goes to strengthen and build up the system weakened by disease and pain, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the superior medicine. It neutralizes the poisons left in the system after diphtheria and scarlet fever, and restores the debilitated patient to perfect health and vigor.

To rise in the morning with a bad taste in the mouth and no appetite, indicates that the stomach needs strengthening. For this purpose, there is nothing better than an occasional dose of Ayer's Pills taken at bed time.

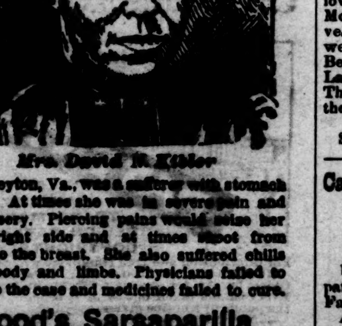
Do you read the testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla? They are thoroughly reliable and worthy your confidence.

How Rheumatism is Relieved.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 7th, 1893.—"For years I have been one of the many sufferers of Rheumatism, and have tried most everything without success, but at last found great relief in your medicine, Pond's Extract. I told a lady friend of mine, who had been in bed since Christmas and had doctor after doctor, but after using your medicine two or three times she got up to-day for the first time."

S. D. TIDBALS,
75 William street.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures



Mrs. David R. Kibler

of Shanleyton, Va., was a sufferer with stomach trouble. At times she was in severe pain and great misery. Piercing pains would seize her in the right side and at times shoot from the hip to the breast. She also suffered chills in the body and limbs. Physicians failed to diagnose the case and medicines failed to cure.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

quickly brought about a change and the result has been a perfect restoration to health.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

At King Bro.'s gentlemen buy the finest brands of CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Clarettes and all the Popular Summer Drinks at King Bros., Hotel LaFayette Building.

McDuffie has the finest Prescription Department in the State, and is well equipped to serve the public.

McDuffie's Drug Store is the place to buy Drugs, Toilet Articles, &c., for the least money.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

At McDuffie's Drug Store you can get the nicest Cigar in the town. Try his Brevito.

You are cordially invited to stop at McDuffie's Drug Store while in town.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Choice Green and Black Teas, for sale by
H. R. HORNE.

Pure Cream Tartar and Cooking Soda, for sale by
H. R. HORNE.

Carolina Baking Powder (of full strength and purity, and made at home) for sale by H. R. HORNE.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Music Class.

Mrs. W. A. Robeson will resume her Music Class at her residence lower Person Street, Monday, September 25th. Scholars are requested to enter promptly.
9—14—93 1t.

AUCTION.

$20,000

Worth of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

OCTOBER 2nd

I SHALL PROCEED TO SELL THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE

C. O. D. Clothing House.

This will be no Peter Funk.

SALES CONTINUED DAY AND NIGHT UNTIL ENTIRE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF.

This will prove an opportunity of a life time. The highest bidder will take the cake and don't you forget it. I shall sell

Regardless of Values.

Monday, October 2nd at 2 P. M. and at night. Day by day will the good work go on. Look to your interest and examine this STOCK.

G. A. THOMSON.
9—14—93

BANK AND FACTORY STOCK FOR SALE! AT AUCTION,

Saturday at noon September 16th at the Market House.

5 SHARES OF FAYETTEVILLE BANK STOCK.
5 SHARES BUCKET FACTORY STOCK.

CHAS. GLOVER,
9—14—93 1t Auctioneer.

FOR RENT.

Miss Sophie Mallett's Residence.

A most desirable dwelling containing eight rooms; healthful and central location, on the corner of Maiden Lane and Burgess street. In addition to dwelling are all necessary out-houses and hydrant water—all on a lot of half an acre.

Possession given on very short notice. For terms and further particulars apply to
MISS SOPHIE MALLETT,
9—14—93 tf Fayetteville, N. C.

FOR RENT.

A comfortable DWELLING HOUSE with seven rooms, kitchen, stables and other out-houses on lot; large garden; plenty of pure water on the premises; situated on Arch street, near the Masonic Lodge; five minutes walk from the Market house. Apply to
B. R. HUSKE.
9—14—93 tf

School Notice.

The undersigned will open a school for girls in the lower Donaldson Academy building, on Haymount, Monday morning, September 18th. The scholastic year will embrace 40 weeks, of 4 quarters of 10 weeks each; $5.70 per quarter—one-half in advance. Besides the rudimentary and higher English branches, Latin, Greek and French taught without extra charge. This does not conflict with the superintendency of the graded school.

J. H. MYROVER.
Sept. 14, 1893—1t

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 12th, 1893.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Under a provision of the By-Laws of this Company the Annual Meeting thereof will be held in Fayetteville October 5th, 1893.

All Stockholders as of June 30th will be transported free to said meeting upon application by letter or otherwise to Jno M. Rose, Secretary, Fayetteville, who will furnish tickets to Fayetteville and return—good from October 3rd to 7th inclusive.

JNO. M. ROSE, Secretary
9—14—93 3t C. F. & Y. V. R'y Co.

$25.00 May Buy a Rattle Trap.

But a **GOOD ORGAN**

Costs the Maker twice that to produce. Think hard before you waste money on a cheap, inferior Organ. All the world knows about the

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS—BEST MADE and CHEAPEST AS WELL.

New Low Priced Styles Just Out,

COSTING BUT LITTLE MORE THAN CHEAP ORGANS, but of twice the value and durability. Catalogues Free to all For Best Pianos or Organs at Lowest Cost. Write

LUDDEN & BATES, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA. —Established 1870.—

9—7—93 2t

Judicial Sale of Valuable House and Lot in Fayetteville, N. C.

By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made at Spring Term, 1893, in the cause, C. P. Vanstory *vs.* A. G. Thornton *et als*, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Court and authorized to sell the real estate described in the pleadings will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 16th of October, 1893, at 12 o'clock M., that valuable House and Lot in Fayetteville, corner of Lamond and North Streets, the present residence of A. G. Thornton.

Terms: Cash.
Time: 16th of Oct., 1893, at 12 o'clock M.
Place: Court House door in Fayetteville.

THOMAS H. SUTTON,
R. P. BUXTON
Commissioners.
Fayetteville, N. C., 14th Sept., 1893. ts

TO THE FARMERS!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

50 CASES 50

"Of Honest Home-Made Shoes,"

FOR WOMEN, MEN AND CHILDREN,

Made Specially to the Order of F. W. Thornton.

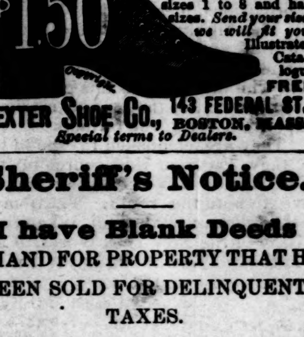
Every Pair Guaranteed.

FRANK W. THORNTON,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

9—7—93

DEXTER SHOE CO., Inc'p. Capital, $1,000,000. BEST $1.50 SHOE IN THE WORLD. *"A dollar saved is a dollar earned."* This Ladies' Solid French Dongola Kid Button Boot delivered free anywhere in the U.S., on receipt of Cash, Money Order, or Postal Note for $1.50. Equals every way the boots sold in all retail stores for $2.50. We make this boot ourselves, therefore we *guarantee the fit, style and wear*, and if any one is not satisfied we will refund the money or send another pair. Opera Toe or Common Sense, widths C, D, E, & EE, sizes 1 to 8 and half sizes. *Send your size; we will fit you.* Illustrated Catalogue FREE



DEXTER SHOE CO., 143 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON, MASS. *Special terms to Dealers.*

Sheriff's Notice.

I have Blank Deeds

ON HAND FOR PROPERTY THAT HAS BEEN SOLD FOR DELINQUENT TAXES.

Parties calling on me can get these deeds and be put in possession of the property. I also notify all parties in arrears for Taxes to call and settle by the 15th of this month or I will be compelled to levy on personal property.

THIS NOTICE WILL BE RIGIDLY ENFORCED REGARDLESS OF PERSONS OR SURROUNDINGS.

J. B. SMITH, Sheriff.
9—7—93

Furniture! Furniture!!

IT WILL PAY YOU TO CALL AND

SEE MY STOCK

--BEFORE YOU BUY.--

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A

Nice New Line of Goods.

OAK,

WALNUT

—AND—

POPLAR

SUITS.

Beds, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Mattresses, Chairs,

&c., &c., &c.

Respectfully,
JNO. H. ROBINSON, JR.,
HAIGH BUILDING,
No. 27 Hay Street.

NOTICE!

I am now prepared to offer my professional services to the public. Office over Sedberry's Drug Store. *Private entrance* next door to the Gazette office. Night rooms at the Overbaugh House, easily accessible.

Respectfully,
L. D. WHARTON, M. D.
9—7—93 2t

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of Evander Gillis, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before August 7th, 1894, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

N. W. GILLIS, Adm'r
of the Estate of Evander Gillis.
Aug. 7, 1893—6w

H. H. H.

—WE HAVE ON HAND—

75 Sets of Knives and Forks,

used once only—at the F. I. L. I. Banquet. They are in good condition, but will be sold very cheap. Call at once if you are in need.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.
8—31—93 tf

EDUCATIONAL.

LAFAYETTE MILITARY ACADEMY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A High Grade Educational Institution for Boys and Young Men.

FIRST TERM COMMENCES SEP. 6, 1893.

This school will be first class in every respect.

First class accommodations and board.

First class faculty composed of gentlemen of experience, energy and ability; and first class cadets who will receive first class instruction and eventually occupy first class positions in either the business world or the professions.

For particulars respecting courses of study, terms, &c., address

Maj. J. W. YEREX, Superintendent,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
6—15—93

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,

DAVIDSON, N. C.

Fifty-seventh year Begins Sept. 14, 1893.

Ten (10) Professors and Instructors.
Junior and Senior Studies elective.
Chemical and Physical Laboratories.
Well-equipped Gynasium.
Terms Reasonable.
Location Healthful.
Community Excellent.
Teaching Thorough.
Classical, Mathematical, Scientific, Literary, Commercial, Biblical.

Send for a Catalogue.
J. B. SHEARER,
7—20—93 President.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE
STAUNTON, VA.

Opens Sept. 6th, 1893. Climate and surroundings exceptional. Handsome buildings, being remodeled, thoroughly renovated, repainted inside and outside, and refurnished with new pianos, carpets, &c. Steam heat, gas light, bath rooms on every floor. New Laboratory thoroughly equipped. 20 experienced teachers. Advanced Courses in English, Latin, German, French, &c. Special advantages in Music and Art. 161 boarding pupils from 18 States. Terms moderate. For Catalogue of this celebrated old Virginia School, address W. W. ROBERTSON, Pres., Staunton, Va.

7—13—93 8w

KING BROS.,

Prescription Druggists,

—Hotel LaFayette Building.—

Call attention to the fact that they are prepared to fill prescriptions from any

Regular Practicing Physician.

Prescription Department receives the personal attention of RALPH B. KING.

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of mortgage, executed by Geo Robinson and wife Mina Robinson, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book L, No. 4, page 262, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: The lands north of the Monroe Road, as follows:

First Tract—160 acres, beginning at a pine on the east side of the wagon road, between the house and the bridge, near an old wolf-pit S. 12, E. 40 chains, thence N. 80, E. 40 chains, thence N. 12, W. 40 chains, thence to the beginning.

Second Tract.—45 acres, beginning at the beginning corner of the above 160 acre tract, N. 1 chains, 50 links to a pine and pine pointers in an island between the Red Marsh and the River; thence W. 18 chains to a stake and pointers on the north side of the River; thence S. 20 chains, 20 links, thence 19 chains, 50 links to the aforesaid 160 acre tract; thence as it is 6 chains, to the beginning.

Third Tract.—[illegible]0 acres beginning on the third line of the 160 acre tract, 6 chains from the third corner, N. 80, E. 17 chains, thence N. 10, W. [illegible] chains; thence S. 80, W 17 chains to the line of the above 160 acres; thence with it to the beginning.

Place of sale: Market House, Fayetteville, N. C.
Time of sale: Saturday, September 23rd, 1893, 12 M.
Terms of sale: Cash.

JOHN F. CLARK, Mortgagee.
N. A. SINCLAIR, Attorney.
8—24—93

Sale of Land.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed executed by Nathan Core and wife to John Blue, recorded in Cumberland County in Book N, No. 4, page 514 in the office of the Register of Deeds, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash at the Court House door in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock M. on the 30th day of September, 1893, the two tracts of land described in the deed above referred to, one tract containing about 141 acres, and the other about 529 acres.

For further information call on the undersigned.
H. L. COOK, Attorney
8—24—93 4t for Mortgagee.

THE ORTON,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Leading Hotel in the Metropolis of the Cape Fear Section.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To meet the requirements of the traveling public, rates at this Hotel are reduced to $2.00 per day and upwards.

"THE ORTON" is furnished with every modern appliance for the comfort and convenience of its guests, including Otis Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heating, &c

J. E. MONTAGUE,
MANAGER.
8—17—93

H. H. H.

Call and get our prices before buying

Sash, Doors, Blinds.

LIME, HAIR, LATHS, SHINGLES, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES AND OTHER BUILDING MATERIALS.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

M. Hammerly, a well-known business man of Hillsboro, Va., sends this testimony to the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla: "Several years ago, I hurt my leg, the injury leaving a sore which led to erysipelas. My sufferings were extreme, my leg, from the knee to the ankle, being a solid sore, which began to extend to other parts of the body. After trying various remedies, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, before I had finished the first bottle, I experienced great relief; the second bottle effected a complete cure."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,

SPECIALISTS

(Regular Graduates.)

Are the leading and most successful specialists and will give you help.

Young and middle aged men.

Remarkable results have followed our treatment. Many years of varied and successful experience in the use of curative methods that we alone own and control for all disorders of men who have weak, undeveloped or diseased organs, or who are nervous and impotent, the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of their friends and companions, leads us to guarantee to all patients, if their case possible to be restored, our own exclusive treatment will afford a cure.

WOMEN! Don't you want to get cured of that weakness with a treatment that you can use at home without instruments? Our wonderful treatment has cured others. Why not you? Try it.

CATARRH, and diseases of the Skin, Blood, Heart, Liver and Kidneys.

SYPHILIS—The most rapid, safe and effective remedy. A complete **Cure Guaranteed.**

SKIN DISEASES of all kinds **cured** where many others have failed.

UNNATURAL DISCHARGES promptly **cured** in a few days. Quick, sure and safe. The maladies Gleet and Gonorrhœa.

TRUTH AND FACTS.

We have **cured** cases of Chronic Diseases that have failed to get cured at the hands of other specialists and medical institutes.

REMEMBER that there is hope for You. Consult no other, as you may waste valuable time. Obtain our treatment at once.

Beware of free and cheap treatments. We give the best and most scientific treatment at moderate prices—as low as can be done for safe and skillful treatment. **FREE consultation** at the office or by mail. Thorough examination and careful diagnosis. A home treatment can be given in many of cases. Send for Symptom Blank No. 1 for Men; No. 2 for Women; No. 3 for Skin Diseases. All correspondence answered promptly. Business strictly confidential. Entire treatment sent free from observation. Refer to our patients, banks and business men

Address or call on

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,

22 1-2 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.

JAPANESE PILE CURE

A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules of Ointment and two Boxes of Ointment. A never-failing Cure for Piles of every nature and degree. It makes an operation with the knife or injections of carbolic acid, which are painful and seldom a permanent cure, often resulting in death, unnecessary. **Why endure this terrible disease? We guarantee 6 Boxes to cure any case.** You only pay for benefits received. $1 a box, 6 for $5. Sent by mail. Guarantees issued by our agents.

CONSTIPATION Cured, Piles Prevented, by Japanese Liver Pellets the great LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR and BLOOD PURIFIER. Small, mild and pleasant to take, especially adapted for children's use. 50 Doses 25 cents.

GUARANTEES issued only by

KING BROS.,

Fayetteville, N. C.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY,

and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at Druggists.

WHEN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, Chicago, be sure to call at the unique exhibit of

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

in the northeast part of the AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, north aisle, in the Uruguay Department, and get a

FREE CUP

of delicious, refreshing

BEEF TEA

made from the world-known LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.

8—24—93 4w

PATENTS

Caveats, Trade-marks, Design Patents, Copyrights,

And all Patent business conducted for

MODERATE FEES.

Information and advice given to inventors without charge. Address

PRESS CLAIMS CO., JOHN WEDDERBURN,

Managing Attorney,

P. O. Box 463. WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞This Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of **protecting their subscribers** against unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents, and each paper printing this advertisement vouches for the responsibility and high standing of the **Press Claims Company.**

Where it Comes from and Where it Goes

Charleston News and Courier.

The current number of the Chattanooga Tradesman contains two editorial articles, one on "Our Foreign Trade," the other on "Savings Banks," which present some information that is exceedingly interesting to the farmers of the whole country—though it was not prepared with reference to that class of readers, and is not applied by the Tradesman to the use we make of it. The special interest of the matter for agriculturists, indeed, arises from bringing certain tables contained in the two separate articles into close comparison, and allowing them to tell their own story for the most part. The first two tables show the bulk of our sales for foreign countries.

In the year ending June 30th, 1892, our exports amounted to $1,030,278,148. The proportion made up by our leading agricultural products giving their cash value in round numbers was as follows:

Raw Cotton,	$258,000,000
Breadstuffs,	299,000,000
Provisions, meats, etc.,	140,000,000
Animals,	36,000,000
Tobacco,	24,000,000
Total,	$557,000,000

We have, therefore, in these five lines of agricultural products alone nearly four-fifths of our whole foreign export trade. The export of manufactures is less than $150,000,000, or about one-seventh of the total exports. We sell abroad:

Wool and manufactures thereof,	$25,000,000
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof,	29,000,000
Manufactures of cotton,	13,000,000
Leather,	12,000,000
Copper, manufactured,	7,000,000
Total,	$86,000,000

We have the cheapest and largest available supply of woods in the world, the most abundant raw materials of iron and steel of any nation, we produce three-fifths of the world's supply of cotton and nine-tenths of the world's copper—and this is the account our manufactures give of themselves after a third of a century of protection. We sell abroad less than one-fifth the amount of our iron and steel articles that England alone exports. We import double the value of cotton goods we export. We buy abroad double the iron materials we sell abroad. Our export of woolens amounts to but $500,000 a year and is practicable confined to Canada and the Sandwich Islands. The tobacco we export is only $1,000,000 behind the exports of "wood and manufactures thereof." The animals we export exceed in value by 25 per cent. all our exports of "iron and manufactures thereof." The exports of breadstuffs alone double in value the exports of all manufacture—leaving nearly $450,000,000 besides to the credit of agricultural exports on the four other accounts given in the table!

This shows pretty clearly where the country's imports of money come from. The farmers of the West and South brought into the country last year $757,000,000 in exchange for their breadstuffs, cotton, provisions, meats, animals and tobacco. The highly protected manufactures of iron and steel and cotton and leather and wood brought in together $79,500,000. The farmers sell this great bulk of their crops etc., in the foreign markets, in competition with the farmers of the world. They are compelled to spend the money they get from this source in the "home market." It is interesting and instructive to note the result. Tradesman prints the following statement, taken from a late issue of the New York World, of deposits in the Savings Banks in the United States at the close of 1892:

States	Amount of Deposits.
Maine,	$ 50,278,402
New Hampshire,	72,439,660
Vermont,	24,674,742
Massachusetts,	369,526,386
Rhode Island,	66,276,157
Connecticut,	122,582,160
New York,	588,425,421
New Jersey,	33,807,634
Pennsylvania,	65,233,993
Michigan,	36,950,573
Maryland,	41,977,898
Ohio,	33,895,078
Iowa,	26,115,385
Illinois,	21,163,360
Minnesota,	8,786,879
Indiana,	3,754,692
Colorado,	2,893,276
West Virginia,	473,848
North Carolina,	382,425
South Carolina,	4,225,459
Georgia,	573,527
Florida,	31,912
Alabama,	230,046
Louisiana,	1,695,732
Texas,	297,783
Arkansas,	51,854
Tennessee,	1,292,913
Wisconsin,	138,926

It is easy to pick out the agricultural States in this list! They are indicated by their position and the few figures opposite to their names. Though they are as far apart in the map as Wisconsin and Florida, Minnesota and South Carolina, they are all at the bottom of the table. Only one or two points require to be particularly noticed. The nine States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee produce nearly all of the cotton crop, which last year alone brought into the South from Europe $258,000,000. The total deposits in savings banks in these nine States, at the close of last year, was $8,653,642, or about one-eighth of the deposits in Rhode Island alone. The cotton crop of Texas is nearly 2,000,000 bales. The deposits in the savings banks in Texas are less than one-hundredth part of the deposits in Maine. The deposits in the great wheat-growing State of Minnesota are less than one-eighth of those in New Hampshire, less than one-thirteenth of those in Connecticut, and less than one-fortieth of those in Massaceusetts.

Leaf by leaf the roses fall;
One by one our dear one die.
O, to keep them with us still!
Loving hearts send up the cry.
Wife and mother, O how dear,
Fading like a mist away.
Father, let us keep them here.
Tearfully to God we pray.

Many a wife and mother, who seems doomed to die because she suffers from diseases peculiar to women, which saps her life away like a vampire, and baffles the skill of the family physician, can be saved by employing the proper remedy. This remedy is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the greatest boon ever conferred by man on weak, suffering, despairing women. It is a specific for all phases of female weakness, no matter what their name.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. A. J. Cook & Co.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

It is an agreeable Laxative for the Bowels; can be made into a Tea for use in one minute. Price 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package.

KO-NO An Elegant TOILET POWDER for the Teeth and Breath—25c.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE NO RIVET.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair. Best in the world.

If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't pay $5 to $6, try my $3, $3.50, $4.00 or $5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

ROSE & LEAK,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

KODAKS.

Having accepted the agency for the Eastman Kodak Company we would be pleased to show samples of work done on the different style Kodaks and quote prices. Prices range from $6.00 to $65.00.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

2—23—tf

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞No deposits received on interest.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Pres.,
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.

Fayetteville, N. C.

PLUMBING.

I am prepared to contract for PLUMBING on the most improved scientific sanitary principles. The latest improvements in fixtures will be furnished.

I have made the proper planning and construction of plumbing a careful study and can assure my customers that all work done under my direction shall be safe and at as low prices as it can be well and safely done.

March 9, 1893—tf W. N. TILLINGHAST.

POSITIONS GUARANTEED,

Money can be deposited in bank, for tuition, until position is secured. Send for 80 page catalogue of Draughon's Consolidated Practical Business College, Nashville, Tenn. All commercial branches taught. No vacation. Enter anytime. *(Mention this paper.)*

7—27—93

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

WALTER WATSON.

SEND FOR PRICES.

BOY DIXIE PLOWS,	GEORGIA RACHET STOCKS,
STONEWALL PLOWS,	SAMPSON UPRIGHT STOCKS,
WROUGHT IRON PLOWS,	STEEL SHAPES—ALL KINDS,
PLOW LINES,	PLOW LINE ROPE,
TRACE CHAINS,	HAMES,
BACK BANDS,	SINGLE TREES,
CLIVIS IRONS,	PLOW BOLTS,
SPADES,	SHOVELS,
FORKS,	RAKES,
HOES,	MATTOX,
BUSH HOOKS,	BRIER HOOKS.

Sash, Doors, Blinds. Lime. Hair. Cement.

Pumps, Points and Pipe for Drive Wells.

Pumps for Deep Wells and Force Pumps.

Cart, Wagon and Buggy Material a specialty.

HILL'S Double Chloride of Gold Tablets

REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE A CURE and invite the most critical investigation as to our responsibility and the merits of our Tablets.

READ OUR TESTIMONIALS

Will completely destroy the desire for TOBACCO in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless; causes no sickness, and may be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient, who will voluntarily stop smoking or chewing in a few days.

DRUNKENNESS and MORPHINE HABIT can be cured at home, and without any effort on the part of the patient, by the use of our SPECIAL FORMULA GOLD CURE TABLETS.

During treatment patients are allowed the free use of Liquor or Morphine until such time as they shall voluntarily give them up.

We send particulars and pamphlet of testimonials free, and shall be glad to place sufferers from any of these habits in communication with persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS.

HILL'S TABLETS are for sale by all FIRST-CLASS druggists at $1.00 per package.

If your druggist does not keep them, enclose us $1.00 and we will send you, by return mail, a package of our Tablets.

Write your name and address plainly, and state whether Tablets are for Tobacco, Morphine or Liquor Habit.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED into purchasing any of the various nostrums that are being offered for sale. Ask for HILL'S TABLETS and take no other.

Manufactured only by

—THE—

OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,

51, 53 & 55 Opera Block.

LIMA, OHIO.

PARTICULARS FREE.

TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED.

A FEW Testimonials from persons who have been cured by the use of Hill's Tablets.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:
DEAR SIR:—I have been using your cure for tobacco habit, and found it would do what you claim for it. I used ten cents worth of the strongest chewing tobacco a day, and from one to five cigars; or I would smoke from ten to forty pipes of tobacco. Have chewed and smoked for twenty-five years, and two packages of your Tablets cured me so I have no desire for it.
B. M. JAYLORD, Leslie, Mich.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—Some time ago I sent for $1.00 worth of your Tablets for Tobacco Habit. I received them all right and, although I was both a heavy smoker and chewer, they did the work in less than three days. I am cured.
Truly yours, MATHEW JOHNSON, P. O. Box 6. FITZGERALD, FA.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—It gives me pleasure to speak a word of praise for your Tablets. My son was strongly addicted to the use of liquor, and through a friend, I was led to try your Tablets. He was a heavy and constant drinker, but after using your Tablets but three days he quit drinking, and will not touch liquor of any kind. I have waited four month before writing you, in order to know the cure was permanent. Yours truly,
MRS. HELEN MORRISON. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—Your Tablets have performed a miracle in my case. I have used morphine, hypodermically, for seven years, and have been cured by the use of two packages of your Tablets, and without any effort on my part. W. L. LUTHRAY.

RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED (In writing please mention this paper.)

Address all Orders to

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,

51, 53 and 55 Opera Block. LIMA, OHIO.

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given Address | Orders solicited from abroad WALTER WATSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

The Fundamental Principle of Life Assurance

is protection for the family. Unfortunately, however, the beneficiaries of life assurance are often deprived of the provision made for them, through the loss of the principal, by following bad advice regarding its investment.

Under the **Tontine Installment Policy** of

The Equitable Life

you are provided with an absolute safeguard against such misfortune, besides securing a much larger amount of insurance for the same amount of premiums paid in.

For facts and figures, address

W. J. RODDEY, Manager,

For the Carolinas, Rock Hill, S. C.

NEW PRAYER BOOKS

ACCORDING TO THE NEW STANDARD.

"CAMBRIDGE" EDITION

JUST RECEIVED.

We have a beautiful line of these Prayer Books in Japanese Seal, French Seal, Persian Calf, Syrian Levant, German Calf and Turkey Morocco.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

PATENTS

Caveats, Trade Marks, Design Patents, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & Co., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS.

Steamer Murchison,

Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.

Steamer Cape Fear,

Capt. Irvin Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays. Leaves Wilmington Mondays and Thursdays.

The Steamer Hurt plies between Wilmington and Point Caswell only.

☞First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations on each of the three Steamers.

Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.

Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.

For Freight Rates and other information, apply to

W. S. COOK, Manager.

For Sale Cheap.

A Seventy-Five Dollar KIMBALL ORGAN, perfectly new. Can be bought cheap at a sacrifice. For terms and particulars apply at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

5—18—93.

POE & CO.,

BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

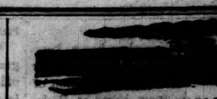
IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT

PENSIONS

Address, with stamp, or postal card, for information, blanks, etc., to THE CLAIMS COMPANY, JOHN WEDDERBURN, Manager, P. O. Box 463. WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENSIONS PROCURED FOR SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, CHILDREN, PARENTS.

Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war. Survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.



CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect Sept. 20th, 1892.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 9, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	3:35 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	1:05 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	1:35 "
Arrive Sanford,	3:40 "
Leave Sanford,	4:00 "
Leave Climax,	6:50 "
Arrive Greensboro,	7:35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	7:40 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:23 "
Arrive Sanford,	11:08 "
Leave Sanford,	11:20 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	1:30 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	1:55 "
Arrive Wilmington,	6:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 13, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	7:45 a. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	8:35 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	9:45 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	10:15 "
Leave Rural Hall,	10:55 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	1:20 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 11, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	2:00 p. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	4:10 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:55 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	5:25 "
Leave Stokesdale,	6:15 "
Arrive Greensboro,	7:30 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	8:30 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	9:53 "
Leave Red Springs,	10:41 "
Leave Hope Mills,	11:37 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	12:00 noon

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	2:30 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	2:53 "
Leave Red Springs,	3:49 "
Leave Maxton,	4:28 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	6:10 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:35 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:25 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11:05 "
Arrive Madison	11:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	2:00 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	2:55 "
Arrive Greensboro,	4:00 "
Leave Greensboro,	4:15 "
Leave Climax,	5:05 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:45 "

Connections North bound with the Seaboard Air-Line at Sanford; Richmond & Danville R. R. at Greensboro; Norfolk & Western R. R. at Madison.

Connections South bound with the Norfolk & Western R. R. at Madison; Richmond & Danville R. R. at Greensboro; Seaboard Air Line at Sanford; Atlantic Coast Line at Fayetteville.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 dinner at Fayetteville

W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED July 2nd, 1893.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35. Daily.		No. 41. Daily.	No. 45. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	
Leave Weldon..	12 35	9 53	.....	5 00	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 43	10 45	.....	6 20	.....
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 54	.....	.....	.....	P. M.
Lv Rocky Mount	1 43	10 45	.....	6 20	.....
Leave Wilson..	2 30	11 30	.....	7 00	2 40
Leave Selma..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 30
Lv. Fayetteville	.....	1 15	.....	.....	6 00
Arrive Florence	10 40	3 27	.....	.....	9 05

				A. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 30	.....	.....	7 00	.....
Leave Goldboro.	3 20	.....	.....	7 47	.....
Leave Magnolia.	4 33	.....	.....	8 57	.....
Ar. Wilmington.	6 15	.....	.....	10 40	.....
	P. M.			A. M.	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED July 2nd, 1893.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 14. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.	No. 56. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Florence	5 10	7 30	.....	6 30
Lv. Fayetteville	.....	9 35	.....	9 50
Leave Selma..	.....	.....	.....	11 49
Arrive Wilson..	.....	11 25	.....	12 50

	A. M.			P. M.	M.	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 30	.....	.....	5 00	.....	
Leave Magnolia.	11 10	.....	.....	6 40	.....	
Leave Goldsboro	12 23	.....	.....	7 47	.....	
Arrive Wilson..	1 10	.....	.....	8 34	.....	

No. 14 Daily.

	P. M.		P. M.	M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 10	.....	11 30	8 34	.....
Ar Rocky Mount	2 00	.....	12 06	9 15	.....
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 54	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 00	.....	12 06	9 15	.....
Arrive Weldon..	3 06	.....	1 00	10 35	.....
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Read leave Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:35 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:39 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M, arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M., Weldon 11:20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A. M. returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 8:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 12:20 P M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:33 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:20 P M, arrives Nashville 6:05 P M., Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:6 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 8:3 P M, arrive Dunbar 9:30 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 5:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 P M and 11:30 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:30 A M and 4:0 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 23 and 78.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

Papers for Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

—AND DEALERS IN—

Wagons, Carts, Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Collars, &c., &c.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED UP THE CHEAPEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

BUGGY HARNESS and SADDLES

EVER OFFERED ON THIS MARKET.

The "Old Hickory" Wagon still merits its old reputation: "The Best Wagon on Wheels."

ALBEMARLE FLOUR.

It is not our purpose to say any thing about the superior quality of this flour, for this is too well known to admit of comment, but simply to call attention to the extremely low price.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS TO OUR

"FIRE - PROOF - COTTON - BAGGING,"

LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

A Good Stock of New Steel Arrow Ties to go with it.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 24, 1893.

Medical College of Virginia,

Richmond Virginia. Cor. Mashall and College Streets.

The Fifty-sixth Annual Session of the above-named institution will begin SEPTEMBER 26th, 1893, and continue six months.

For Catalogue or other information write to DR. CHRISTOPHER TOMPKINS, Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of the Puerperal state. 7—27—93 3m

R. M. NIMOCKS,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Cotton and Naval Store Factor.

OFFERS TO THE PLANTERS OF CUMBERLAND AND CONTIGUOUS COUNTIES A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GROCERIES, WAGONS, PLOWS,

AND GENERAL FARM FURNISHING GOODS AT LOWEST CASH PRICES

CALL AND SEE HIM BEFORE TRADING ELSEWHERE

PATENTS

FOR INVENTIONS.

Equal with the interest of those having claims against the government is that of INVENTORS, who often lose the benefit of valuable inventions because of the incompetency or inattention of the attorneys employed to obtain their patents. Too much care cannot be exercised in employing competent and reliable solicitors to procure patents, for the value of a patent depends greatly, if not entirely, upon the care and skill of the attorney.

With the view of protecting inventors from worthless or careless attorneys, and of seeing that inventions are well protected by valid patents, we have retained counsel expert in patent practice, and therefore are prepared to

Obtain Patents in the United States and all Foreign Countries, Conduct Interferences, Make Special Examinations, Prosecute Rejected Cases, Register Trade-Marks and Copyrights, Render Opinions as to Scope and Validity of Patents, Prosecute and Defend Infringement Suits, Etc., Etc.

If you have an invention on hand send a sketch or photograph thereof, together with a brief description of the important features, and you will be at once advised as to the best course to pursue. Models are seldom necessary. If others are infringing on your rights, or if you are charged with infringement by others, submit the matter to us for a reliable OPINION before acting on the matter.

THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY,

618 F STREET, NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

P. O. BOX 463. JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney.

☞Cut this out and send it with your inquiry.☜

NOTICE.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE PUBLIC TO CALL AT

MY YARD,

WHERE I HAVE A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

Finished Monuments and Tablets.

ALSO A FINE COLLECTION OF

Photographic Designs.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER AND BEST WORK TO BE HAD ANYWHERE.

Very truly,

E. L. REMSBURG.

BIBLE TRUTH.

Rightly Dividing the Word of Truth (2 Tim., 11: 15); Ten Outline Studies of the More Important Divisions of Scripture; The Jew, the Gentile and the Church of God; The Seven Dispensations; The Two Advents; The Two Resurrections; The Five Judgments; Law and Grace; The Believer's Two Natures; The Believers Standing and State; Salvation and Rewards; Believers and Professors, by C. I. Scofield of the Southwestern School of the Bible, Dallas, Texas. A plain and very simple help to the study of the Bible. Cloth, 25c.; Paper Cover, 15c.

Behold He Cometh, by Luther Rees, of Paris, Texas, Paper Cover, 10c.; and other Tracts on the Coming of the Lord, by a number of Bible students.

Gospel Tracts for the Unsaved, including the Dying Drummer Boy. Small $1.00 per 100; large 5c each.

A variety of Gospel Tracts at 10, 15, 20 and 30c. per 100.

Many of the Lord's people first learned that Christ died for the ungodly and were saved through Gospel tracts. Orders for the above solicited W. S. PRIOR,

5—18—93 Fayetteville, N. C.

ARE YOU INSURED?